

Post, No. 35, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Maryland, in support of House bill No. 7094, to establish a Branch Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RIXEY: Resolutions of a mass meeting at Lincoln, Va., to prohibit liquor selling in the Army or in our new possessions—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of John H. Watters, of Drawesville, Va., in regard to the admission of soldiers to Soldiers' Homes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper in support of bill for the relief of George T. Tyler, of Falls Church, Va.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Resolutions of Judson Kilpatrick Post, No. 45, of Fremont, Ind., Grand Army of the Republic, in favor of a bill locating a Branch Soldiers' Home near Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RUSSELL: Resolutions of a mass meeting at Waterbury, Conn., expressing sympathy for the Boers—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SPALDING: Petition of the Retail Hardware Association of North Dakota, asking that nails be put on the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of North Dakota Game Association, favoring the passage of House bills 6634 and 6062, for the preservation and protection of wild game and the interstate transportation of the same—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of James A. Garfield Post, No. 43, Department of North Dakota, Grand Army of the Republic, favoring the passage of a bill to establish a Branch Soldiers' Home near Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of James A. Garfield Post, No. 43, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of North Dakota, in support of the House bill No. 4742, to provide for the detail of active and retired officers of the Army and Navy to assist in military education in public schools—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STARK: Petition of Coleman Post, No. 115, of Wymore, Nebr., Grand Army of the Republic, in favor of House bill No. 7094, to establish a Branch Soldiers' Home at or near Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of M. S. Gray and other citizens of Davenport, Nebr., favoring an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, Mo., after said city shall have raised the sum of \$10,000,000—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: Resolutions of Iuka Post, No. 260, and A. E. Burnside Post, No. 79, Department of Nebraska, Grand Army of the Republic, favoring the establishment of a Branch Soldiers' Home for disabled soldiers at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, protests of L. P. Cushman and others, in the Fifth Congressional district of Nebraska, against the Loud bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WACHTER: Resolution of Veteran Post, No. 46, Department of Maryland, Grand Army of the Republic, in favor of the establishment of a Branch Soldiers' Home near Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WATERS: Resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., opposing the passage of House bill No. 1053, as being detrimental to the best interests of Alaska—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, petition of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., favoring the passage of House bill No. 887, for the promotion of exhibits in the Philadelphia museums, etc.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the examiner of merchandise at the port of San Francisco, in favor of House bill No. 7843, increasing the maximum compensation of examiner of merchandise of the custom-house at the port of New York, and urging an amendment increasing the maximum compensation of examiners of merchandise of the custom-house at the port of San Francisco—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, paper relating to amendment of paragraph 5, section 29, in the war-revenue bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., in relation to an act defining the duties of a board of United States general appraisers—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of members of the National Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles County, Cal., in relation to the distribution of certain appropriations to the inmates of the Soldiers' Homes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petitions of the Orchard Avenue Baptist Church and the Church of the Redeemer, of Los Angeles, Cal., favoring the passage of a bill to exclude illiterate immigrants—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petitions of the Church of the Redeemer and Orchard Avenue Baptist Church, of Los Angeles, Cal., in relation to the sale of cigarettes, and subjecting them to State laws; also to prohibit

the kinetoscope reproductions of prize fights—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petitions of certain churches of Los Angeles, Cal., to forbid the sale of liquor in Soldiers' Homes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petitions of certain churches of Los Angeles, Cal., favoring a clause in the Hawaiian constitution forbidding the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and a prohibition of gambling and the opium trade—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, petitions of certain churches of Los Angeles, to prohibit gambling in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petitions of certain churches of Los Angeles, in relation to limiting divorce, and for a constitutional amendment against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG: Petition of the New York Zoological Society, urging the passage of the Lacey bill for the protection of wild birds and game—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Soap Makers' Association of Philadelphia, Pa., urging the passage of House bill No. 5765, known as the Russell bill, relating to the revenue tax on alcohol in manufactures, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ZENOR: Petition of Samuel Reid Post, No. 87, of Salem, Ind., Grand Army of the Republic, urging the passage of House bill No. 7094, for the establishment of a Branch Soldiers' Home near Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, March 24, 1900.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on motion of Mr. GALLINGER, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Journal will stand approved.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 2d instant, a statement by the superintendent of the public schools of the District of Columbia relative to the whole number of pupils enrolled, and the average daily attendance of pupils in the public schools of the District of Columbia, and the total expenditures on account of the same for each of the fiscal years from the year ending June 30, 1885, to the year ending June 30, 1891, inclusive; which, on motion of Mr. McMILLAN, was, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

SLOOP BETSEY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of law and of fact filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the findings by the court relating to the vessel sloop *Betsey*, Peleg Blankinship, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. HARRIS presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Fort Scott, Kans., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called parcels-post bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. ALLEN presented a petition of the Sherman County League, of fourth-class postmasters of Ashton, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation to increase the salaries of fourth-class postmasters; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. BARD. I present a petition of the Pacific Stockmen's Association, praying for the speedy and favorable enactment of a law to classify lands in the arid and semi-arid regions, segregating such tracts as are more valuable for grazing than any other purpose, and leasing the same as grazing ranges for the use of actual stock owners. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LEASING THE GRAZING LANDS.—A MEMORIAL BY THE PACIFIC STOCKMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

To the Congress of the United States:

Your memorialists have the honor to respectfully present this request for your speedy and favorable action upon a law to classify lands in the arid and

semi-arid regions, segregating such tracts as are more valuable for grazing than any other purpose and leasing the same as grazing ranges for the use of actual stock owners and the owners of abutting agricultural lands, reserving mineral and such other rights as will equalize benefits, induce actual agricultural settlement where the same is possible, and, above all, arrest the rapid destruction of the sole value of these ranges, which consists in their natural grasses and other forage.

For our reasons we beg to say: That the present land laws of this country recognize only three classes of land—agricultural, mineral, and timber. The maximum area in which land in each class may be acquired by law is fixed, and all such lands may pass into private ownership. Experience has furnished evidence that in the region of which we speak there are vast tracts of land which are in neither class. Their highest present value is for grazing. Their forage is a source of national wealth which can be obtained only by feeding stock upon them. The law for which we pray should provide for the expert classification of these lands by the Agricultural Department and for leasing them to stockmen in such holdings as will permit their use for grazing, furnish a motive for the renewal of their exhausted forage by understocking and reseeded, and will leave the title in the Federal Government, in order that if nobler use than grazing finally appear patents may issue to the agricultural settlers of the future.

The rapid decline of the grazing value of these ranges is a fact of common knowledge and is due to their use as commons, which furnishes no motive for their preservation, but encourages their overstocking, that each herdsman may get what he can of their value in the present, regardless of the future. When this condition is stated, another is disclosed. In all the region under consideration, if there is to be a future agriculture, it must depend upon conservation of moisture. The ranges, being rapidly stripped of their annual covering of forage, are as constantly increasing in aridity. What rain falls upon them runs off, and the streams which drain it are alternately torrential and dry. The destruction of the forage therefore not only makes the land that is stripped more arid, but creates desert conditions which affect disastrously the moisture of the whole intermountain regions by increasing evaporation and the radiation of heat. Therefore the remote interests of the future agricultural settler will be served by reserving Federal title and control under such oversight as will make forfeiture of leases the penalty of overstocking and continued obliteration of the natural forage. We believe that administration of such a law should be by the Federal Government alone and that the surplus revenue over the cost of such administration should be given to the States and Territories wherein the lands are located, in trust, for use in the storage of storm waters for irrigation to bring into tillage lands that may be made fertile thereby. This will return to the States and Territories a revenue in lieu of the taxes lost to them by reason of the title to these arid ranges remaining in Federal ownership. The official statistics show that in the year 1898 in the following States and Territories the Government land bore to the whole area of each these proportions:

	Per cent.
California	53
Arizona	76
Montana	73
Utah	82
Wyoming	86
Idaho	89
Nevada	95

These lands are mainly arid and mountain tracts, and mostly would yield some revenue that would go to the States for irrigation, the highest economic purpose to which it can be devoted in the arid region. But if the ranges remain much longer in common, their forage will be permanently eradicated and aridity of the whole region will be dangerously increased, the possibility of agricultural settlement will be indefinitely deferred, meat food supply and export of the country will disastrously decrease, and the revenue that might increase the irrigated area by water storage will be forever lost.

We are not unmindful of the opposition that comes from stockmen themselves and from the advocates of a different policy within the region concerned. The governors of Colorado, South Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, Montana, and Arizona have asked for delay.

Some of these gentlemen have frankly indicated their purpose to be the granting of all these lands to the States and Territories in which they are situated and the final relinquishment of Federal title and control. Such policy is urged in the interest of the agricultural settler. It is history, however, that State control of all lands heretofore so granted to the States has proved to be in the interest of large aggregations rather than that of small holders. The Federal Government land policy is, historically, the only friend of the small holder who wishes to found and support a home upon the products of the soil. We hold, therefore, that these arid ranges should be held in trust by the Federal Government for the future settler, wherever agriculture may prove to be a possibility, and that such possibility be meanwhile increased by reclothing them with the forage of which they have been stripped, to renew their moisture and their valuable capacity as a conservator of rainfall and its prolonged run off in the channels of streams that were once perennial and are now periodically dry.

Finally, we are not asking of your honorable body a novel and untried policy. The State of Texas, finding its public domain stripped and going back to desert by use as commons, has adopted this leasehold policy, and the benefits have already appeared to justify it. Australia, under conditions almost exactly like ours, was stung to action by the same results that are now upon us, and saved and restored the value of her grazing domain by a leasehold system that has proved of inestimable value. The land grant of the Northern Pacific Railway was largely composed of arid grazing lands, and, after degeneration by extirpation of the forage had far progressed, that corporation adopted the leasehold system, which has already proved its conspicuous value.

For these reasons we ask your favorable consideration of such a law, admonishing all concerned that every season that passes without it at the same time adds to its necessity and detracts from its utility, for the value of the ranges is passing every year, never to return.

The foregoing memorial was adopted by the Pacific Stockmen's Association at a convention thereof held in San Francisco March 5, 1900, and ordered presented to the Congress of the United States.

F. C. LUSK,
President Pacific Stockmen's Association.
F. J. SINCLAIR,
Secretary.

Mr. BARD presented a petition of the official board of the University Methodist Episcopal Church, of Los Angeles, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors and opium and the prohibiting of gambling in Hawaii; which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Puerto Rico.

He also presented a petition of the official board of the Uni-

versity Methodist Episcopal Church, of Los Angeles, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in Soldiers' Homes, immigrant stations, and all other Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the official board of the University Methodist Episcopal Church, of Los Angeles, Cal., praying for the adoption of a constitutional amendment disqualifying polygamists and transferring the punishment of polygamy to the Federal power; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the official board of the University Methodist Episcopal Church, of Los Angeles, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation limiting absolute divorce; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the official board of the University Methodist Episcopal Church, of Los Angeles, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of cigarettes imported in original packages from one State to another; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the official board of the University Methodist Episcopal Church, of Los Angeles, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting kinetoscopic reproductions of prize fights in the District of Columbia and the Territories, the interstate transportation of materials for the same, and also the transmission by mail or interstate commerce of newspaper descriptions of the same; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the official board of the University Methodist Episcopal Church, of Los Angeles, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation to exclude illiterate immigrants; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of the official board of the University Methodist Episcopal Church, of Los Angeles, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress gambling in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and to prohibit interstate gambling by telegraph; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. COCKRELL presented a petition of the executive committee of the Business Men's League of St. Louis, Mo., and the board of directors of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the interstate-commerce law; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of Lyon Grange, No. 1343, Patrons of Husbandry, of Lewis County, Mo., and a petition of Haywood Grange, No. 121, Patrons of Husbandry, of Missouri, praying for the enactment of legislation to secure protection against the adulteration of pure-food products; which were referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Milan, N. H., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. BURROWS presented memorials of Mrs. Caroline Grover and 25 other citizens of Reading; of the North American Horticulturist, of Monroe; the International Business College, of Saginaw; the Ludington Business and Normal College, of Ludington, and the Greening Brothers Nurseries, of Monroe, all in the State of Michigan, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented the memorial of J. J. Nash & Co. and 24 other citizens of Marcellus, Mich., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called parcels-post bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the congregations of the Baptist Church, the Congregational Church, and the Methodist Church, all of Otsego, in the State of Michigan, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors and opium and to suppress gambling in Hawaii; which were referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Puerto Rico.

He also presented a memorial of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Byron Center, Mich., remonstrating against the importation, traffic in, and sale of intoxicating liquors in the Philippines; which was referred to the Committee on the Philippines.

He also presented petitions of the Board of Trade of Grand Rapids; the McMoran Milling Company, of Port Huron; the Chamber of Commerce of Muskegon; the Advance Thresher Company, of Battlecreek, and of A. E. Lawrence, of Decatur, all in the State of Michigan, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the interstate-commerce law; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented petitions of Company F, Third Regiment of Infantry; Company M, Third Regiment of Infantry, and Company B, First Independent Battery of the Michigan National State Guard, praying for the enactment of legislation to improve the armament of the militia; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. KEAN presented memorials of the Compressed Air, of Plainfield; the Jersey City News, of Jersey City; the New Jersey Sunday School Messenger, of Trenton; the Hunterdon County Democrat, of Flemington; the Somerset Democrat, of Somerville; the Freie Presse, of Elizabeth; the Times; the Journal, of Orange; the Middlesex County Democrat, of Perth Amboy; the Great Round World, of East Orange; W. J. Brooks, of Jersey City, and of John J. Eagan, of Hoboken, all in the State of New Jersey, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of Local Union No. 13, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, of Ridgewood; of Local Union No. 20, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Camden; of Local Union No. 138, Cigar Makers' International Union, of Newark; of Local Union No. 28, Stove Mounters' International Association, of Dover; of Local Union No. 3, Cigar Makers' International Union, of Paterson; of Local Union No. 87, Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, of Jersey City; of Bridgeton Lodge, No. 107, International Association of Machinists, of Bridgeton; of Typographical Union No. 150, of Elizabeth, and of Local Union No. 59, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, of Paterson, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation to protect free labor from prison competition, and also to limit the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon the public works of the United States; which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a memorial of Local Union No. 138, Cigar Makers' International Union, of Newark, N. J., remonstrating against the free importation of cigars from Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of sundry druggists of New Jersey, praying for the repeal of the stamp tax upon proprietary medicines, perfumeries, and cosmetics; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of the Torrance Manufacturing Company, of Harrison; the Paterson Machine Works, of Paterson, and of S. J. Meeker, of Newark, all in the State of New Jersey, and a petition of the Herb Medicine Company, of Springfield, Ohio, praying that an appropriation be made to provide for the construction of a new fireproof Patent Office building; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of New Jersey, praying for the establishment of an Army veterinary corps; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition from sundry churches and societies, representing 11,720 citizens of Passaic, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors and opium in Hawaii; which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Puerto Rico.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 20, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Camden, N. J., praying that all the remaining public lands of the United States be held for the benefit of the whole people; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Springfield, Milburn, and Maplewood, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation regulating divorces; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of sundry railway mail clerks of Somerville, Paterson, Washington, Longbranch, Morristown, Madison, and South Orange, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation to provide for the classification of clerks in first and second class post-offices; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the New Jersey Society of the Daughters of the Revolution and a petition of the Orange Political Study Club, of Orange, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the pay of letter carriers; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. HALE presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Monroe and Winterport and of the Woman's Relief Corps of Winterport, all in the State of Maine, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors and opium in Hawaii; which were referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Puerto Rico.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of the Merchants' Club of Chicago, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation to increase

the efficiency of the foreign service of the United States, and to provide for the reorganization of the consular service; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented the memorial of Elizabeth A. Parker and 18 other citizens of New York City, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for a customs tariff between the United States and Puerto Rico; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of the Commercial Club of Kansas City, Mo., and a memorial of the Mercantile Club of Kansas City, Kans., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation placing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

LEVI C. FAUGHT.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate request the House of Representatives to return to the Senate the bill (S. 477) granting a pension to Levi C. Faught, that some amendments may be made to it. The bill was passed by the Senate on the 3d of March, 1900, and is pending in the House. I desire to have it returned to the Senate that a change may be made in the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Missouri asks unanimous consent that the House be requested to return to the Senate the bill indicated by him. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. Does the Senator enter a motion to reconsider now?

Mr. COCKRELL. Probably I ought to enter a motion to reconsider.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is the usual way to enter a motion to reconsider and accompany it with a motion to recall the bill.

Mr. COCKRELL. That is right. I enter the motion.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Missouri enters a motion to reconsider the votes by which the bill was ordered to a third reading and passed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7264) granting a pension to Hannah C. Smith, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. WARREN, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 420) for the relief of the legal representatives of Chauncey M. Lockwood, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. SULLIVAN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported an amendment proposing to appropriate \$15,000 for paving Fourteenth street to Lydecker avenue and Lydecker avenue to the east side of Thirteenth street, intended to be proposed to the District of Columbia appropriation bill, submitted a favorable report thereon, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. MASON introduced a bill (S. 3782) granting an increase of pension to Victor M. Gabrielle; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3783) granting a pension to Charles L. Knight; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3784) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John W. Bartley; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3785) for the relief of W. W. Jackson; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3786) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy of the United States of America to furnish and deliver to the Schley home fund committee of the Woman's Industrial and Patriotic League, of Washington, D. C., certain historical bronze; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 3787) for the relief of Mary A. Shufeldt; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. QUARLES introduced a bill (S. 3788) granting an increase of pension to James Williams; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GEAR introduced a bill (S. 3789) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Minnich; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SULLIVAN introduced a bill (S. 3790) to increase the pension of Anna M. Collier; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

Mr. HARRIS submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That there be printed 4,500 copies of the work entitled *The Louisiana Purchase*, by the honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office of the United States; 1,500 copies for the use of the Senate and 3,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives.

STATISTICS RELATIVE TO SOLDIERS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. ALLEN. I submit a resolution, and ask for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to send to the Senate the following information: A statement of the number of soldiers, volunteer and regular, who have been killed and died from wounds received in the Philippine Islands since the close of the war between Spain and the United States of America; the number of regular and volunteer soldiers who have died from disease during that period; the number who have been wounded in action or otherwise, and what proportion of them are still incapacitated for duty; the number who have committed suicide during said period; the percentage of sick, disabled, and invalid soldiers therein; what contagious diseases have been prevalent, if any, in the military camps on the islands of the Philippine Archipelago during said time, and what steps, if any, have been taken for the better protection of their health, and a statement of the number of soldiers who have become insane since the close of the Spanish-American war while in service in the Philippine Archipelago, and the disposition which has been made of them.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. HALE. While the Senator is about it, why does he not fix a time when the statement shall begin, instead of the close of the war? That is a technical time, and did not occur until the ratification of the treaty of the peace, long after our armies were in the Philippines. I suppose the Senator wants to go back to the time when the troops went there.

Mr. ALLEN. It is true that the war was not technically at an end until the ratification of the treaty in April of last year, but it is the intention by the resolution to cover the period from the time of the armistice, when practically peace was declared, down to the present.

Mr. HALE. Then I think the Senator would need to change the resolution; otherwise he will get the information for only the time since the ratification of the treaty.

Mr. ALLEN. I do not now remember the exact date.

Mr. GALLINGER. I should like to examine the resolution before it is acted on. While I probably shall not oppose its adoption, I trust the Senator will let it go over.

Mr. BACON. I suggest before it goes over that the Senator from Nebraska insert the date August 1, 1898.

Mr. ALLEN. Very well.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let the resolution go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nebraska desires to amend it before it goes over.

Mr. GALLINGER. Certainly.

Mr. ALLEN. Let it be amended so as to read "since August 1, 1898."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That amendment will be made. The resolution will be printed and go over under the rule.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2882) to authorize the Cambridge Bridge Commission to construct a drawless bridge across the Charles River, in the State of Massachusetts.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9080) appropriating for the benefit and government of Puerto Rico, revenues collected on importations therefrom since its evacuation by Spain, and revenues hereafter collected on such importations under existing law.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 156) granting a pension to Lena E. Patterson;

A bill (H. R. 856) granting a pension to Mary McCarthy;

A bill (H. R. 857) granting an increase of pension to James Chapman;

A bill (H. R. 1768) granting an increase of pension to George J. Stealy;

A bill (H. R. 3085) granting an increase of pension to William Sheppard;

A bill (H. R. 4335) granting a pension to William H. Edmonds;

A bill (H. R. 4795) granting an increase of pension to John O'Connor;

A bill (H. R. 4836) granting an increase of pension to Wilbur F. Loveland;

A bill (H. R. 6356) granting an increase of pension to Lewis R. Armstrong;

A bill (H. R. 7323) granting an increase of pension to Harrison Canfield;

A bill (H. R. 7445) granting a pension to Emma B. Reed;

A bill (H. R. 7594) granting a pension to Amelia Taylor;

A bill (H. R. 8128) to establish light and fog signal at Browns Point, in Puget Sound;

A bill (H. R. 8397) granting an increase of pension to John White;

A bill (H. R. 9497) to amend an act providing for the construction of a light-ship to be located near Cape Elizabeth, Maine; and

A bill (H. R. 9824) authorizing the Secretary of War to make regulations governing the running of loose logs, steamboats, and rafts on certain rivers and streams.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills; and they were thereupon signed by the President pro tempore:

A bill (H. R. 4008) to establish light and fog stations to mark the main southern entrance of the new breakwater at Buffalo, N. Y.;

A bill (H. R. 4686) for the relief of J. A. Ware;

A bill (H. R. 5390) granting a pension to Maria E. Mailley; and

A bill (H. R. 9080) appropriating for the benefit and government of Puerto Rico, revenues collected on importations therefrom since its evacuation by Spain and revenues hereafter collected on such importations under existing law.

LOUISE D. SMITH.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 3662) granting an increase of pension to Louise D. Smith.

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Louise D. Smith, widow of William H. Smith, late first lieutenant, Tenth Regiment United States Cavalry, and to pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JUDGES OF DISTRICT COURTS IN ALABAMA.

Mr. PETTUS. I ask the unanimous consent of the Senate for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1596) to equalize and regulate the duties of the judges of the district courts of the United States in the State of Alabama.

The Secretary read the bill, and, by unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The bill was reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, in line 6, page 2, section 3, after the word "reside," to insert the words "and hold his chambers;" so as to make the section read:

That the present judge of the district courts of the United States for the middle and northern districts of Alabama, so long as he continues in office, may reside and hold his chambers in the middle or northern district of Alabama.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES C. DRAKE.

Mr. DAVIS. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 3060) for the relief of James C. Drake.

The Secretary read the bill, and, there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It proposes to pay James C. Drake \$1,529.20, which sum was expended by him while acting as United States marshal in the State of Washington.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SCHEDULES OF CERTAIN POSTMASTERS' SALARIES.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If the Senator from New Hampshire will wait one moment, the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN] was not present when the order of resolutions was reached.

Mr. GALLINGER. Certainly.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Alabama submitted a resolution which is lying on the table. The Chair lays before the Senate, under the unanimous-consent agreement of the Senate, a resolution which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. MORGAN on the 21st instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the Postmaster-General be, and he hereby is, directed to return to the Senate certain schedules of salaries of postmasters in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Kansas, and Kentucky computed under the act of March 3, 1883, which schedules were before the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads of the Senate, but which were temporarily recalled by the Postmaster-General on the 30th day of September, 1890.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON subsequently said: Mr. President, yesterday in the absence of the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN] a resolution offered by him came before the Senate, and I gave notice that I should move to have it referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads. Some Senators asked me to enter that motion, but I declined to do so in the absence of the Senator from Alabama. I was necessarily absent for a few moments this morning after the meeting of the Senate, and I am told that during that time the resolution was taken up and passed. I ask the Senator from Alabama to allow the resolution to occupy the place it did yesterday, when I refrained from making the motion which I then had in mind.

Mr. MORGAN. What was the motion the Senator had in mind?

Mr. ALLISON. To refer the resolution itself to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. MORGAN. I consent to a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution was adopted, and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the vote by which the resolution referred to by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] was passed is reconsidered, and the resolution is again before the Senate.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Iowa asks the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, with the consent of the Senator from Alabama, as the Chair understands.

Mr. MORGAN. Yes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be so referred, in the absence of objection.

COMMISSION ON TRADE WITH CHINA, JAPAN, ETC.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1939) authorizing the President of the United States to appoint a commission to study and make full report upon the commercial and industrial conditions of China and Japan, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be read in full for the information of the Senate.

The Secretary read the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. PETTUS. I would ask the Senator in charge of the bill why it is that there is no specification of what these commissioners shall receive?

Mr. GALLINGER. A committee amendment is pending which provides for their compensation.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There are quite a number of amendments from the committee.

Mr. GALLINGER. There are quite a number of amendments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments.

Mr. GALLINGER. Before the first amendment is acted on, I should like to submit an amendment to the clause in line 6, page 1, which provides that the commissioners shall be appointed by the President. I move to add "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

The amendment was agreed to.

The first amendment of the Committee on Commerce was, on page 2, line 8, section 1, after the word "business," to insert "so as:" so as to read:

It shall be the duty of the commission to ascertain what of the products of our farms, mills, and workshops may be sold there, and how these should be manufactured, packed, and shipped, as well as the proper methods of transacting the business so as to largely increase their use and consumption.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 10, section 1, to strike out the words "where the field appears open upon a thorough study and report of the economic and commercial conditions" and insert "and also in such other adjacent countries in eastern Asia as the commission shall deem advisable;" so as to read:

Second. To do the same work in the Empire of Japan, and also in such other adjacent countries in eastern Asia as the commission shall deem advisable.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 14, section 1, after the word "To," to insert "investigate the economic resources and other cognate questions and to;" and in line 16, after the word "in," to strike out "China and Japan" and insert "the aforesaid countries;" so as to read:

Third. To investigate the economic resources and other cognate questions and to promote the expansion of our commerce in the aforesaid countries

by such methods as may be properly employed and recommended by such a commission.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 20, section 2, after the word "in," to strike out "China and Japan" and insert "those countries;" so as to make the section read:

That the Secretary of State shall instruct the diplomatic and consular agents of the United States in those countries to render all possible assistance to the members of the commission in the prosecution of their work.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 23, section 3, after the word "That" to insert "under the direction of the President of the United States;" on page 3, line 1, after the word "to," to strike out "China and Japan" and insert "the aforesaid countries;" on page 3, line 3, after the word "this," to strike out "bill" and insert "act;" on page 3, line 5, after the word "President," to strike out "of the United States;" in line 8, before the word "Congress," to strike out "the;" and after the word "Congress," in the same line, to strike out "at its next session;" so as to make the section read:

That, under the direction of the President of the United States, the commission shall enter upon the performance of their duties at the earliest practicable date, and shall proceed to the aforesaid countries, where they shall spend at least one year in doing the work set forth in section 1 of this act, after which, upon returning to the United States, they shall make a report to the President of all the essential details of their work and the results of their investigations, which report shall be submitted by the President to Congress, with such suggestions and recommendations as the President may deem proper and advisable.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 4, page 3, line 13, after the word "dollars," to strike out "which shall include" and to insert "to be immediately available, for;" in line 15, after the word "and," to insert "necessary clerical help, as also," and in line 17, after the word "report," to insert:

All of which shall be determined by the President of the United States: *Provided, however,* That the salaries of the members of said commission shall not be in excess of the sum of \$5,000 each per annum.

So as to make the section read:

That there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$75,000, to be immediately available, for the compensation of the commissioners and necessary clerical help, as also the actual and necessary traveling and other proper charges of the commission, excepting the publication of its report, all of which shall be determined by the President of the United States: *Provided, however,* That the salaries of the members of said commission shall not be in excess of the sum of \$5,000 each per annum.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. President, I do not care to object to the consideration of this bill. If the majority of the Senate desire to pass it, the responsibility is with them. I simply want to say that I did not vote for the bill in the committee, because I think the Congress of the United States can attend to all that is required by the bill, and this is a useless expenditure. For these reasons I was unwilling to vote for the bill in committee. As I said, the majority of the committee were in favor of the bill; in fact, I believe all the members of the committee except myself were in favor of it. While I do not object to its consideration, I wish to have it noted that I am opposed to the bill, and I do not believe it ought to pass.

Mr. COCKRELL. Mr. President, the Republican party is in absolute power and control in this Government. It is enacting the measures providing for the revenue. It is enacting the laws for its expenditure. The Republicans are in absolute control in the Senate, and we on this side of the Chamber are powerless to prevent the passage of any legislation that they deem necessary.

This measure comes from the Republican party, and being deemed necessary by them I do not propose to antagonize it. I do not agree with the principle or the policy of it. I want it distinctly understood hereafter that absolute responsibility rests upon the majority of the Senate for all the legislation that is enacted, and we are powerless to prevent it.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I will not consume the time of the Senate in discussing this bill beyond taking a moment to state that the President of the United States in his last two messages to Congress has recommended the appointment of a commission, such as is here provided for. Germany has sent two commissions to the Orient for the purpose of studying matters of trade and commerce; France has sent one; Great Britain has sent either one or two; and it is deemed by the President and by the great commercial bodies of the country an opportune time for the United States to send a commission, an inexpensive one, to China and Japan and the adjacent countries to see if we can not find increased markets for American products, the products of our farms and our mills and our workshops.

I believe thoroughly in the measure, and I trust it will be passed.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, it has been difficult to find out just what is in the bill, owing to the confusion in the Chamber. I wish to ask the Senator who has it in charge if it contemplates the

appointment of citizens, eminent citizens, outside of members of the House and Senators?

Mr. GALLINGER. I will say that the purpose the committee had in view beyond question was the appointment of persons outside of Congress; and I am sure that the President would not for a moment consider the matter of appointing a member of either branch of Congress on a commission of this kind.

Mr. HALE. That is the purpose of the committee?

Mr. GALLINGER. That is the purpose of the committee.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I should like to say one thing, suggested by the inquiry and the answer, which I think it is proper to say here. I suppose I am warranted in saying that a majority of the Senate, certainly with substantial unanimity two important committees of the Senate of which I am a member (I think there is but one exception), think that the practice of appointing members of this or the other House of Congress to such important public places by the President, whether with or without the advice and consent of the Senate, is one which on the whole is not a good one. A great many members of the Senate think it is contrary to the Constitution of the United States. I think one Senator, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON], said in my hearing somewhere, when it was proposed to the Senate to confirm such appointees on one occasion, that if the commissioners were officers they could not lawfully be appointed, and if they were not officers they could not lawfully be confirmed by the Senate. I thought that was a suggestion of great weight.

But the practice has grown up. It did not originate with the present President. The first examples of it in this Administration were at a time when a particular diplomatic service was such that it seemed there was hardly another man in the United States so fit for the particular function as a very eminent member of this body who sits near me on my left. He was selected, and the public desire for that most valuable service caused the general principle to be lost sight of. So nobody, I suppose, wanted to do anything or to say anything which would seem to blame the President of the United States. Still less did anybody wish to do anything or to say anything which would seem to cast any reflection whatever on the members of the Senate who had undertaken in important and difficult periods of our history these important and difficult and responsible duties.

But at the same time many people think it is unconstitutional, as I do. Many others think that it establishes a wrong relation between the Executive and the Senate to put it in the power of the Executive to select from this body members for special public honors and distinctions, for the most attractive public employments, and in some cases it must be a serious embarrassment to members of the Senate. For instance, if Senators who negotiate a treaty come back with it and it is laid before the Senate, how can any of their associates argue to their minds in debate here the wisdom of such a measure? They come pledged beforehand. Before their Senatorial duty begins another duty has affected and influenced their minds.

I am sure, after the statement of the Senator from New Hampshire, that there is no purpose of continuing that practice. I think it would be better, at some time when there is nobody immediately concerned and interested—so that it could not be supposed to be doing anything to reflect on anyone—that Congress should pass a law or resolution expressing its disapprobation of that practice.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President—

Mr. GALLINGER. Will the Senator from Georgia permit me just one moment to offer an amendment?

Mr. BACON. Certainly.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, sympathizing with the view the Senator from Massachusetts holds as to men in public life being appointed on commissions, I desire to offer an amendment to the bill. I move to amend by inserting, after the word "persons," in line 3, the words:

No one of whom shall be a member of either branch of Congress.

That would seem to meet that objection, certainly.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Hampshire offers an amendment which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 3, after the word "persons," page 1, insert:

No one of whom shall be a member of either House of Congress.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I am not entirely sure that that amendment is a proper one. The object sought to be accomplished is undoubtedly proper, and that is that no one who is a member of either House of Congress shall, while a member of Congress, perform the duties of one of these commissioners. But it is certainly entirely practicable to appoint a member of Congress if he proposes to give up his seat in Congress for the purpose of accepting it.

The position ascribed by the Senator from Massachusetts to myself was not stated with exact accuracy, although it is very rare that that criticism can be made upon anything which is said

by the Senator from Massachusetts. The position which I think is a correct one, is not that a member of Congress can not be appointed to the office, but that if a member of Congress is appointed to any office his acceptance ipso facto vacates his seat either in the Senate or in the House.

Mr. HOAR. If the Senator will pardon me, my statement, I think, was that the Senator said if it were an office he could not hold it; but of course if he ceased to be a member of Congress, he could fill it.

Mr. BACON. That he could not hold his position as a Congressman at the same time?

Mr. HOAR. Yes; that is what I meant to say; and if it were not an office, the duty could not be put upon the Senate of confirming him.

Mr. BACON. Now, Mr. President, I am in entire sympathy with the object sought to be accomplished by this amendment. I think, however, there should be a change of phraseology, because it is certainly competent for the President, under the Constitution at least, to appoint a member of the Senate or a member of the House to any office, and it has frequently been done in the past, the understanding being, of course, that he surrenders his position as a Senator or as a Representative when he accepts it.

I suggest to the Senator from Massachusetts such a change of phraseology as would simply cover the point that no one should serve while a member of Congress, because it is entirely competent for the President to appoint him and entirely competent for him to accept it; but if he accepts, he vacates his office as a member of the Senate or of the House.

Mr. GALLINGER. Will the Senator suggest phraseology that would suit him? Of course it is competent for Congress to prohibit the appointment of Senators and members of the House.

Mr. BACON. I do not think that ought to be done, because there might be a man eminently fitted for the position, and he might be willing to surrender his place in the Senate or in the House to accept it.

Mr. GALLINGER. Certainly. I shall be glad to accept an amendment to the amendment if the Senator will suggest it.

Mr. BACON. I have not drawn it. I am sure the Senator from New Hampshire, with his accustomed facility in such matters, will readily make the desired change.

Mr. HOAR. May I make a suggestion?

Mr. BACON. I have not quite finished, if the Senator will pardon me.

Mr. HOAR. May I make a suggestion before you go on, because I should like to have you give your opinion on it.

Mr. BACON. Certainly.

Mr. HOAR. I suggest the following:

Provided, That no member of either House of Congress shall hereafter serve under any appointment made by the executive department of the Government while holding his office as such member.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let that be added to the bill.

Mr. BACON. "While holding the office of Senator or Representative." I think that is a very good suggestion.

Mr. President, I desire to say one word in reference to the bill. I have not had the opportunity to read it, but I understand that it provides for the selection of the members of this commission, who shall be distributed through the different sections of the country. That, I think, is a very important provision and one which looks to the accomplishment of the greatest good.

Ordinarily, Mr. President, I might say generally, I am opposed to these commissions. I think they are very frequently created when possibly their work might be as well done in some other way. But this one I regard as extremely important. I am one of those who believe that the extension of our commerce and the development of our trade with foreign countries can best be done by peaceful measures. I am opposed to trying to open the door with swords and bayonets. This being upon the line of the gathering of such information in a peaceful way, a way which will put our people in all sections upon notice and give information of the particular products which can be advantageously sent to the great opening trade in China and advertise them of the best methods by which they can proceed, I think the comparatively small amount of money, when the immense trade and possibilities are taken into consideration, can very properly be devoted to this purpose.

I know that in my immediate section there is the greatest interest in the question of the development of the trade with Asia, by which the agricultural products as well as the manufactured products of that section may find a wide and a favorable market. While of course I differ with very great hesitation from some of my colleagues on this side of the Chamber, I believe that the measure generally is one of very great merit; and I shall be very glad to vote for it, especially with the provision which it contains looking to the representation of all sections of the country upon the commission.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask unanimous consent that the vote whereby the amendment I submitted to line 3 was adopted be reconsidered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it will be reconsidered; and the Senator from New Hampshire offers an amendment, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Add at the end of the bill the following:

And provided further, That no member of either House of Congress shall hereafter serve under an appointment made by the executive department of the Government while holding his office as such member.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. GALLINGER. In connection with the bill I ask unanimous consent to print in the RECORD the report made when the bill was reported to the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the report will be printed in the RECORD.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

[February 23, 1900.—Ordered to be printed. Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Commerce, submitted the following report. To accompany S. 1039.]

The Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1939) authorizing the President of the United States to appoint a commission to study and make full report upon the commercial and industrial conditions of China and Japan, and for other purposes, have examined the same, and report:

During the past few years the attention of the American people has been forcibly directed to the necessity of increasing the foreign commerce of the United States, and it has already been demonstrated that by properly directed efforts we shall be able to secure a largely increased export trade, both of our manufactured goods and the products of American farms. It goes without the saying that the growth of our foreign trade will largely promote the prosperity of all classes of our people, and the Orient, by practically common consent, holds the largest promise for our commercial expansion.

JAPAN.

The Empire of Japan has already come into very close commercial relations with the United States. In ten years our exports to Japan have grown from \$5,233,643 in 1890 to \$17,264,688 in 1899. During the same period the exports of American raw cotton increased from \$85,211 to \$5,775,784. Iron, steel, and manufactures of these increased from \$242,479 to \$2,578,618. The sale of locomotives increased from \$8,000 to \$529,514, cigarettes from \$76,556 to \$445,263, tobacco from nothing to \$2,414,482, and flour from \$127,120 to \$722,710.

Our total exports to Japan in 1898 were \$20,385,541, being \$3,120,853 more than for the year 1899, which were, as above stated, \$17,264,688. This fact is instructive, as showing that of late our trade with that great Empire has apparently not been pushed as earnestly as its importance demands.

In 1881 the United States supplied Japan with only 5.72 per cent of the imports into that country, while the United Kingdom of Great Britain furnished 52.57 per cent of those imports. In 1898 our country made a better showing, the percentage standing as follows: The United States, 14.57 per cent, and the United Kingdom, 22.84 per cent. These statistics show the possibilities of our trade with that Empire when the American people shall prosecute that business with the same vigor and intelligence that are employed at home. There certainly is no reason why the balance of trade with Japan shall be 54.8 per cent against ours, as it was in 1899, the imports from that country for that year being \$26,716,770 as against our export trade of \$17,264,688.

The Empire of Japan contains 46,000,000 of people who are rapidly growing into a civilization closely allied to our own, and yet of their methods and needs we know comparatively little. We should certainly exert ourselves to acquire authentic and official information covering the whole field of their trade and commerce, to the end that we may secure our full share of the trade advantages which Japan will offer in the coming years.

CHINA.

There is a still larger field open to us in China, an Empire that covers one-twelfth of the habitable area of the globe and that holds one-quarter of the world's population. The Chinese possess a high type of oriental civilization, and in their commercial transactions they are rapidly conforming to the methods of the Western World. While many of the inhabitants are poor, there is much wealth in money and natural resources, both developed and undeveloped. The nation has a debt of only 50 cents per capita. The trade with China is especially desirable, because the Chinese are not natural mechanics, like the Japanese, but are mainly farmers and merchants. This fact is one of importance to our people. When once we secure that trade, it is self-evident that they will be permanent and valuable customers.

On Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1784, a vessel sailed from New York for the purpose of establishing trade relations with China. The venture was sufficiently successful to warrant

a continuance of the business, which, however, was of small account until after the treaty of 1842 between Great Britain and China, by which Canton, Amoy, Shanghai, Foochow, and Ningpo were made treaty ports. For a quarter of a century after that time very few American goods, except cotton cloth, found a market in that Empire, so that it is safe to say that our commerce with the Chinese Empire in general lines of goods dates from about the year 1868.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Mr. George F. Page, an American of large business experience in this and foreign countries, who has just returned from China, where he spent a year in studying the commercial and industrial conditions of that Empire in connection with the sale of a large variety of American products, in a paper which he published in December, 1899, gives the following interesting résumé of our trade relations with that great Empire:

The tendency among the importing merchants is to favor Americans, first, because they have come within the past two years to believe in the ability of the American people to do the business; second, because they like Americans, who practice a less cavalier manner in dealing with these people than is customary with those from some other nations; and third, because, as they say, America is not seeking for any portion of China in a possible partition, nor even a "sphere of influence" if the Empire maintains its integrity.

China's foreign commerce is already considerable and growing rapidly. The following statement is compiled from the latest published complete official statistics.

The total value of the exports of domestic produce (merchandise only) from China in United States gold dollars was:

	Amount.	Gain in 10 years.
		Per cent.
In 1868.....	\$97,685,000
In 1877.....	98,469,000	1-
In 1887.....	101,416,894	3
In 1897.....	127,531,000	26

In 1897 the average export per capita was 32 cents.

The total value of merchandise imports into China for the same period, calculated in the same manner, was:

	Amount.	Gain in 10 years.
		Per cent.
In 1868.....	\$102,610,000
In 1877.....	111,068,000	8+
In 1887.....	123,424,173	11+
In 1897.....	158,207,000	28+

In 1897 the average imports per capita were 40 cents.

From the same statistical source it appears that of the \$158,207,000 the British Empire furnished 78 per cent (\$124,327,780); and the United States furnished 64 per cent (\$9,703,435). Of this last sum 62 per cent was plain gray and white cotton cloth, 23 per cent was petroleum products, and only 9 per cent was general merchandise, or a little less in value than \$1,000,000.

If, now, we credit the British Empire with all the opium shipped

into China, this item amounts to.....	\$21,762,780
Her plain gray and white cotton cloth.....	16,887,728
Her fancy cotton cloth.....	6,039,813
Her cotton yarns.....	20,057,280
Her general merchandise.....	59,830,179

That is to say, in 1897, the last year for which we have at hand complete and detailed official statistics, the British Empire furnished China 12½ times as many goods, in the total, as did the United States; and eliminating from the calculation opium, cotton cloth, cotton yarns, and petroleum products, the British Empire supplied of all the rest 60 times as much as we did. And yet we are nearer in geographical location to China than any other country except Japan, until Russia completes her Siberian Railway, unless Hongkong be considered an export station of the British Empire. Even then the Philippines will give us an export station substantially equivalent to Hongkong, to say nothing of the vast resources of those islands set against the barren rock on which Hongkong is located.

There is something wrong, or this great disparity in the commerce of the two nations with China could not exist. Nor is this all. In 1897 the exports from Japan to China exceeded those of the United States by more than 80 per cent; and our imports from China during that year were 43 per cent greater than our exports to that country.

The extent of our shipping in Chinese waters is a significant item. During the same year (1897) we had 333 vessels, with a total tonnage of 270,000 tons, out of a total, of all kinds, of 44,500 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 34,000,000, or about three-fourths of 1 per cent of the whole.

We will now come to later dates, for there are some official statistics that are not complete in detail and are published in a limited way, "subject to revision." From such statistics it appears that the total value of our exports to China in 1898 were \$11,962,828, a gain over 1897 of 23½ per cent, instead of 40 per cent, as stated recently by some of the newspapers, their error being due to an incorrect valuation of the Haikwan tael, which was worth \$0.78 in 1897 and \$0.697 in 1898. This gain of 23½ per cent is a little less than the average of the last five years. In 1893 our exports to China were \$5,498,450, and the gain from that year to 1898, inclusive, averaged 23½ per cent per year. During 1898 the exports from Japan to China increased \$61,871.99 more than those from the United States.

During the ten months ending October 31, 1899, our gain in total exports to China over those of the corresponding months of 1898 were 19½ per cent. Our imports from China for the same term increased 33½ per cent; and our exports to the various islands called Oceania increased a little more than 49.9 per cent. Of our total exports to China during the last ten months named, the increase in cotton cloth over the sales for the same ten months of 1897 was \$2,484,295, a gain of 42 per cent, showing that petroleum products and "general merchandise" fell off \$443,006.

It is impossible to give the exact figures in the China sales of petroleum products, as they are combined with those in some other Eastern countries, in all of which they aggregate an increase over the same term of 1898 of a

title more than 52 per cent. It is, therefore, apparent that the falling off in "general merchandise" is in excess of half a million dollars. There is surely something wrong, or these figures would be impossible.

The wrong is not far to find. It is twofold—first, ignorance, and second, mismanagement. The American manufacturers and merchants are greatly lacking in their knowledge of the men with whom and the conditions with which they have to deal; and until the needed information is acquired the columns of figures must continue to show against us. Among the mistakes that result from ignorance are the sending of goods that, in kind or in some defect of manufacture, are not suitable to that market. There are also improper methods of packing and wrong shipping.

We need to acquire a complete knowledge, in detail, of the demands, conditions, and the possibilities of our trade in that Empire. There is so much at stake that this knowledge can not be too comprehensive; the danger lies in superficiality.

The conditions and the times are ripe just now for this work. The old order has ceased. Whatever comes to the Chinese Government, the people are entering upon a new career. The transformation may be slow, but it will be realized. One needs only to note the progress made during the last decade to be convinced of this. During that time 10 miles of railroad have extended to 350, and 3,500 miles more are prospected. A single mill or shop with foreign machinery has multiplied a hundredfold in Shanghai alone. Ten thousand miles of inland waterways have been opened to universal steam navigation. Instead of one store carrying American canned goods, they may be counted by scores and probably by hundreds. One line of steamers from America, consisting of poor boats, has become four lines of modern vessels; and, as soon as they can be built, two steamers larger than any now afloat on the Pacific will be put into commission. Electric lights and electric cars have invaded the land. English is taught in the schools. The foreigner is no longer a derided man, but may travel anywhere on business or pleasure.

We need the Chinese trade. We shall need it even more in the coming years when our factories and workshops shall produce in still larger excess of our home demands. Within the very near future it will be decided what nations are to have their share of the commerce of one-quarter of the world's population. Our part will not come to us unsought, but it will come in large measure, if we go after it properly and promptly.

The statistics for the year 1899, recently published, indicate that our total exports to China amounted to \$14,437,422, a gain of 20½ per cent over the year 1898. Of this total the sales of cotton cloth amounted to \$10,273,487, a gain over of \$3,328,967, while our general merchandise sales were \$743,161 less in 1899 than in 1898.

The foregoing facts show plainly that while we have increased our business largely with China only a part of the trade that should come to the United States from that Empire has as yet been secured. This is especially true of the multifarious products of our farms, workshops, and mills. A considerable part of the trade that should come to us now goes to the farmers, merchants, and manufacturers of other nations, and it goes there for the reason that those nations have studied the conditions existing in China, and have adopted the proper and necessary methods to secure the business. It is undeniable that the information acquired by our competitors has been very largely obtained through the employment of commercial commissions, such as it is proposed by this bill to create. Germany has sent one such commission, France has sent two, and Great Britain has sent two, all to China. These nations are now receiving the benefit of the work done and the investigations made by those five commissions, while we remain largely ignorant of the conditions with which and the men with whom we have to deal.

In his last two annual messages to Congress President McKinley earnestly recommended the appointment of a commission similar to those sent to China by Germany, France, and Great Britain, clothed with authority to do similar work. The demand has likewise come from a large number of trade organizations and commercial bodies scattered all over our country, and the bill under consideration is in response to the recommendations of the President and the demand thus made by the men who are most directly connected with the export trade of the United States.

The bill contemplates that the commission shall be composed of representative business men selected from the five geographical divisions of the country, so that they shall represent all our people and all our industries. It is proposed to make such an appropriation as will enable the commission to spend a sufficient time in the Orient to acquire in detail the information needed by our exporters for the intelligent and successful prosecution of the business, and the purpose is also to gain information that will open the markets of the Orient to the products of our farms, and to this end it is to be hoped that at least one representative of the agricultural interests of the country shall be appointed on the commission.

Careful investigation and inquiry lead to the conclusion that three of the commissioners should spend at least a year in China, while the other two can be profitably employed during that time in Japan, with the possible addition of doing work in some of the adjacent countries of eastern Asia. This contemplates a vast amount of definite and detail work, leaving no time and providing no means for display and entertainment except so far as, to a limited degree, an exchange of courtesies may be found necessary to maintain our dignity as a nation among those Eastern peoples. The purpose is to make it a business commission, the chief end in view being to gain desirable information and secure concessions that will result in the widening of our markets in this most inviting and attractive field. It is hoped that under the direction of

the President of the United States, and acting in conjunction with our diplomatic and consular agents, the commission will be able to secure modifications of some of the existing conditions, and thus open the way to the expansion of our commerce.

It is expected that the report of the commission will constitute an encyclopedia of trade conditions and suggestions that will be of great value to all Americans interested in our commerce with Oriental countries, and to this end the small amount of money that will be spent in connection with the enterprise is not worth considering.

Deeply impressed with the importance of the proposed inquiry, and believing that it will have a far-reaching and beneficial influence upon American trade, your committee report the bill back favorably in an amended form, with a recommendation that it pass.

Report of the executive committee to the New York Board of Trade and Transportation at its meeting, January 10, 1900.

NEW YORK, January 10, 1900.

To the New York Board of Trade and Transportation:

GENTLEMEN: Your executive committee submits the following report and recommendations relating to our commerce with China:

The first attempt on the part of Americans to sell goods in China was made in 1784. It was not, however, until after the treaty of 1843 between Great Britain and China, by which Canton, Amoy, Shanghai, Fuchau, and Ningpo were made "treaty ports," that trade in any proper sense existed between the Celestial Empire and the United States. Even then, for a quarter of a century, very few of our goods, except cotton cloths, found a market in that Empire. Our commerce with China may, therefore, be said to date from about the year 1867, since which time it has had a more or less steady growth, and during the last five years has developed possibilities which point to the necessity for the adoption of methods that will insure to this country its share of the trade of that vast Empire, with its 400,000,000 of inhabitants.

Statistics show plainly that as yet only a fraction of the business that should come to the United States has ever been acquired by us. The merchants and manufacturers of other nations have secured more than their share. This is notably true of Japan and the British Empire.

The statistics for 1897 are the last published that are complete and without being "subject to revision." During that year Japan exported to China something over 80 per cent more merchandise than we did; and she had no petroleum products to swell her cargoes, while petroleum products formed 28½ per cent of our exports to China during that year. The British Empire exported to China during 1897 merchandise to the value of \$124,557,730, or twelve and five-sixths times as much as the entire exports from the United States to China during the same year. Our total exports to that country during 1897 amounted in value to \$9,703,435, or 6½ per cent of the total exports from all countries to China.

An analysis of the exports for that year from both the British Empire and the United States indicates a disparity in general merchandise transactions not at first suggested by the figures we have given. In addition to our petroleum products, 62½ per cent of our trade consisted in cotton cloths. These two items, therefore, amounted to 90½ per cent of the \$9,703,435, leaving for all other kinds of merchandise a business of only 9½ per cent (\$880,482). The British Empire did practically nothing in petroleum products; but she had a large business in opium, cotton cloth, and cotton yarns, these items amounting to \$64,697,601, leaving for "all other kinds of merchandise" a business of \$60,830,179, so that of the products of the farm, the mill (other than cotton), and the workshop Great Britain's business with China in 1897 was sixty-seven and one-quarter times greater than our own.

Such statistics as have been published concerning the Chinese commerce since 1897 do not indicate any proper and substantial improvement in the sales of our "general merchandise" in that market. In fact, there appears to have been a marked shrinkage during the first ten months of 1899.

While we earnestly seek to increase the sale of cotton cloth and petroleum products in China, we are most of all interested in the "expansion of our commerce" in the manifold productions of our farms, our mills, and our workshops that are adapted to that great and rapidly growing market, and we believe that every effort should be promptly made that promises to put our trade with that Empire on a firm and satisfactory basis.

Great Britain, Germany, and France have sent commissions to study and report upon the trade conditions of China, and those countries are now receiving the benefit of the information thus obtained, while we of America are very largely "in the dark" concerning the needs of the Chinese and what we can and should do to properly supply their wants.

The President of the United States, in his message to Congress of December 5, 1898, and again in his message of December 5, 1899, urged the appointment of a commission "to study the commercial and industrial conditions in the Chinese Empire, and report as to the opportunities for and obstacles to the enlargement of markets in China for the raw products and manufactures of the United States," and a bill to create such a commission, who shall also study and report on Japan, has been introduced simultaneously in both Houses of Congress.

Another proposition, strongly advocated by our consul-general at Shanghai and now being agitated in this country, is the establishment of a national permanent exposition of American products in Shanghai, the port through which over 80 per cent of all the imports into China pass, in order that the Chinese merchants, who always demand samples and are not disposed to buy from catalogue representations, may see just what we have to offer.

In view of the foregoing facts, and believing that the methods suggested will greatly expand our commerce with China and very largely contribute to the export trade which we shall need in the coming years, we recommend the adoption of the following resolutions, to wit:

"Resolved, That it is the judgment of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation that the measure entitled 'A bill authorizing the President of the United States to appoint a commission to study and make full report upon the commercial and industrial conditions of China and Japan, and for other purposes,' which bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. HEPBURN, of Iowa, and in the Senate by Mr. GALLINGER, of New Hampshire, on December 20, 1899, ought to be enacted into law.

"Resolved, That it is the judgment of this board that the United States should adopt the same methods as those of other countries which have thus far been successful in securing Chinese trade, and to that end we urge that a permanent industrial exposition of American products should be established at Shanghai, China, and that Congress should cooperate in this work by suitable appropriations and by assisting in its administration.

"Resolved, That the secretary be directed to send copies of this report and these resolutions to each Senator and Representative in Congress, and that they be, each and all, respectfully requested to endeavor to secure the early

passage of the Gallinger-Hepburn bill (S. 1939, H. R. 4900) to create a China-Japan industrial commission, as hereinbefore mentioned, and also to use their influence to secure such legislation as will promote the proposed permanent exposition of American products in Shanghai.

"Respectfully submitted.

"WM. H. WILEY, *Chairman*,
"G. WALDO SMITH,
"JAMES TALCOTT,
"JOHN H. WASHBURN,
"W. H. PARSONS,
"D. R. JAMES,
"E. S. A. DE LIMA,

"Executive Committee New York Board of Trade and Transportation."

At the annual meeting of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation held January 10, 1900, the foregoing report was received and the resolutions unanimously adopted.

W. H. PARSONS, *President*.
FRANK S. GARDNER, *Secretary*.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, New York, February 3, 1900.

At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held Thursday, February 1, 1900, the following resolutions, reported by its committee on foreign commerce and the revenue laws, on the extension of the commerce with China were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas this chamber has uniformly urged the importance of the extension of our commerce with China and the East; and

"Whereas the President of the United States, in his last two annual messages to Congress, has urged the appointment of a commission 'to study and report upon the industrial conditions in China and Japan'; Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That it is the judgment of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York that prompt action should be taken by Congress authorizing the President to appoint such a commission, composed of business men representing all sections of the country, who shall enter upon the discharge of their duties at the earliest practical date; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to each member of both Houses of Congress."

MORRIS K. JESUP, *President*.

Attest:
GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary*.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Philadelphia, Pa., February 21, 1900.

MY DEAR SIR: I am greatly interested in the pending bill for the appointment of a commission to study the commercial situation in the Far East. When this matter came up during the last session of Congress my attention was drawn toward it and I took occasion at that time to express to President McKinley the interest of this association in the proposed commission.

I consider it a matter of much regret that no action was taken during the last session. Now that the matter is once more before Congress, I hope that there will be no failure of action by the present session.

Our trade in the Far East, already of great importance, is only in its early stages, comparatively speaking, and I think everyone who has given any attention to commercial conditions in the Far East recognizes that there are enormous possibilities in that part of the world for the extension of American commerce. The business centered in China, now just beginning to feel progressive influences, will furnish a market for millions upon millions of dollars' worth of American products, and I regard the step contemplated a most important move toward placing our merchants and manufacturers in a better position to understand the requirements and possibilities of trade in the Far East.

On behalf of the members of this association, numbering over 1,100 of the largest manufacturers of the United States, I take pleasure in recommending the proposed bill, and extend the hope that it will secure early passage.

Very truly, yours,

THEO. C. SEARCH,

President National Association of Manufacturers.

HON. J. H. GALLINGER,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had on the 23d instant approved and signed the act (S. 2114) to constitute South Manchester, Conn., a port of delivery.

CHARLES C. LEE.

Mr. ROSS. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration at this time of the bill (S. 3249) to remove the charge of desertion from the naval record of Charles C. Lee.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It directs the Secretary of the Navy to correct the naval record of and grant an honorable discharge to Charles C. Lee, late ordinary seaman, U. S. tugboat *Marigold*, United States Navy.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GOVERNMENT FOR PUERTO RICO.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, I ask that the bill (S. 2264) to provide a government for Puerto Rico, and for other purposes, be recommitted to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Puerto Rico.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Ohio, that the bill named by him be recommitted to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Puerto Rico.

Mr. ALLEN. I should like to have the Senator explain the necessity for recommitting the bill?

Mr. FORAKER. There is, perhaps, no necessity, but in view of what occurred in the Senate Chamber a day or two ago, I have thought it probable that there may come a time when I shall want to separate the Senate substitute to provide a civil government for

Puerto Rico from House bill 8245, temporarily to provide revenues for the relief of the island of Puerto Rico, and for other purposes. If that should come to pass this would facilitate it; I would then have this bill in the committee and could report the civil government part of the bill back to the Senate without delay.

Mr. ALLEN. I ask if that change could not be made in the Senate Chamber without recommitting the bill to the committee?

Mr. FORAKER. It could be made, I suppose, in the Senate Chamber, but there might be objection to it. I am not asking to separate the two bills now.

Mr. ALLEN. I should like to ask the Senator what he has in view by the recommitment of this bill?

Mr. FORAKER. I want this bill recommitted, so that in the committee we can adopt as a substitute for this bill No. 2264 what has already been agreed upon by the Senate, so far as the civil government part of the proposed substitute for H. R. 8245 is concerned.

Mr. ALLEN. What about the tariff features of the bill?

Mr. FORAKER. They would be voted on in the House bill.

Mr. ALLEN. Would you put the House bill on this bill?

Mr. FORAKER. No, sir; my idea was to separate the House bill entirely from the civil government bill. Senate bill 2264 has in it practically the same revenue provisions, though not in the same language, as are found in the House bill. If the House bill should be voted on separately, I would not want those provisions in Senate bill 2264.

Mr. ALLEN. Does the Senator apprehend that this bill, when recommitted to the committee, will remain in the committee until the tariff bill is acted upon?

Mr. FORAKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. ALLEN. And this bill will sleep until that measure is determined?

Mr. FORAKER. It would sleep only a reasonable time, I would say to the Senator—three or four days.

Mr. ALLEN. I simply want to understand it.

Mr. FORAKER. It would sleep only three or four days, until there is an opportunity to vote on the House bill.

Mr. ALLEN. In the meantime this bill would remain in the committee unacted upon?

Mr. FORAKER. That is what I want to do; but if the House bill can not be brought to a vote, I shall report this bill back and press it to a vote.

Mr. ALLEN. When does the Senator expect to press the bill?

Mr. FORAKER. Within three or four days or a week, or something like that. I can not be more specific.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, what is the bill in regard to which the Senator from Ohio has made a motion?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Senate bill 2264, to provide a government for Puerto Rico, and for other purposes.

Mr. FORAKER. What was the inquiry of the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. HOAR. It is not the bill which was the unfinished business when the arrangement was made about the Quay case, is it?

Mr. FORAKER. No; Senate bill 2264 has never been the unfinished business. Senate bill 2264 is the bill I introduced originally, providing a civil government for Puerto Rico. That bill was considered in the committee, amended in the committee, and reported back and placed on the Calendar. Later, when House bill 8245, providing revenue, came to the Senate, as a substitute for it the committee proposed the provisions, substantially, of Senate bill 2264, with some additional amendments, which have since been adopted by the Senate.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will ask the Senator is he sure that he is accurate when he says that the bill he asks to have recommitted has never been the unfinished business? The Senator on yesterday asked that the unfinished business should be laid aside until Monday next. Was that not this bill?

Mr. FORAKER. No, sir. The bill which was laid aside yesterday was House bill 8245. That has been the unfinished business; but the committee amendment which was proposed as a substitute for House bill 8245 was substantially Senate bill 2264, which is on the Calendar, but has never been under consideration by the Senate.

Mr. GALLINGER. Then, I will ask the Senator, so that we may have a perfect understanding about this matter, when the arrangement was made that the Quay resolution should be taken up one week from Tuesday next, it was specified that certain measures should have the right of way notwithstanding; and did I not understand correctly when I got the impression that the bill providing a civil government for the island of Puerto Rico was one of those measures?

Mr. FORAKER. The Senator is mistaken only to this extent: House bill 8245, as the committee propose to amend it, embodies not only a revenue provision, but also a provision for a civil government in Puerto Rico. That will remain the unfinished business. What I ask now does not interfere with that at all. There are two bills here; one, House bill 8245, as it came from the House,

amended by striking out all of the House provisions and substituting what I say is substantially Senate bill 2264. That is under consideration as the unfinished business, but Senate bill 2264 is only on the Calendar; it has never been under consideration, and I ask, without disturbing the unfinished business, that Senate bill 2264 may be recommitted to the committee, so that we may have it under consideration. It is probable that I shall at an early day ask, as I did the other day, the consent of the Senate to separate the House bill from the amendment proposed by the committee and take a vote on the House bill. I am not prepared to ask that now, and that question is not now before the Senate.

The reason I ask now that Senate bill 2264 may be recommitted is that we may have it in the committee preparatory to such action as we may see fit to take when the House bill has been disposed of.

Mr. GALLINGER. The unanimous-consent agreement which appears on the Calendar, and which I take it is correct, provides:

That on Tuesday, April 3, after the routine morning business, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of Senate resolution 107, declaring "that the Hon. Matthew S. Quay is not entitled to take his seat in this body as a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania," and continue its consideration from day to day until the final disposition of the same, subject to the consideration of appropriation bills, conference reports, the present unfinished business, and S. 2355, "In relation to the suppression of insurrection in, and to the government of, the Philippine Islands, ceded by Spain to the United States by the treaty concluded at Paris on the 10th day of September, 1898."

Mr. FORAKER. The present unfinished business is House bill 8245, and that remains the unfinished business. I do not interfere with that. I am simply asking that the Senate bill may be recommitted in order that we may have it in the committee where we can promptly act upon it, in the event of the House bill being brought to a vote and being disposed of, in accordance with such disposition. If the House bill is disposed of separately, it will be necessary to amend and recast the civil government bill, which now provides for revenue to be derived by tariff duties, as well as in other respects.

Mr. MORGAN. I desire to know exactly what is going on, if I can ascertain it.

Mr. FORAKER. I will take great pleasure in telling the Senator as fully as he may wish to know, for there is nothing secret about it whatever.

Mr. MORGAN. The state of the record is what I am referring to, not to anything the Senator has in mind at all. I understand that the Senate bill which provides a government for Puerto Rico was reported back from the committee to the Senate, and that that bill has been substituted for the House bill by a vote of the Senate.

Mr. FORAKER. The Senator is mistaken in that statement. I can correct the Senator in a moment if he will allow me to interrupt him.

Mr. MORGAN. Certainly.

Mr. FORAKER. Senate bill 2264 was introduced and referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Puerto Rico. In the committee certain amendments were proposed, and the bill was reported back with those amendments, and went upon the Calendar. Subsequently House bill 8245 came to the Senate, and when that came to the Senate it was referred to the same committee. That committee did not substitute Senate bill 2264 or bring the question of substitution before the Senate in any other way than to prepare an amendment which they offered as a substitute for House bill 8245, which is quite similar to and in some respects exactly the same as Senate bill 2264, but very different in many particulars. We did not disturb at all the parliamentary status of Senate bill 2264. It has ever since it was reported by the committee remained upon the Calendar, while House bill 8245, with a substitute proposed as an amendment, has been under consideration.

Now, all I ask is that that bill, which is on the Calendar, Senate bill 2264, may be recommitted to the committee, where it will have to go if there should be a separation from the House bill of the substitute offered by the committee, which has been under consideration for such changes as the passage of the House bill, in whatever form it may pass, shall make necessary. We do not want the same revenue provisions in both bills.

Mr. MORGAN. I understand that Senate bill 2264 has not been under consideration by the Senate either as an independent measure or as a substitute for the House bill.

Mr. FORAKER. No; in no way at all.

Mr. MORGAN. It has not been before the Senate at all; and that the recommitment of that bill to the committee will not in any way affect the House bill.

Mr. FORAKER. In no way whatever.

Mr. MORGAN. Very well; then the House bill is the regular order?

Mr. FORAKER. House bill 8245 remains the regular order.

Mr. MORGAN. Then I have no objection to the Senator's request.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I was unfortunately out of the Chamber when this colloquy began. I do not know really what

may have been said by the distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr. FORAKER] as to the purpose to bring the House bill to an early vote. I understood the suggestion made by the Senator a few days ago was that there might be unanimous consent by which the House bill could be separated from the amendments which had been proposed, and submitted to the Senate for early action. Speaking for myself, Mr. President, I very much favor that, and the purpose I have in now rising, before the matter at present pending in the Senate is finally disposed of, is to ask whether or not the learned Senator from Ohio can give any intimation as to the time within which he will be prepared to repeat the request which he made to the Senate a few days ago?

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President—

Mr. BACON. Before the Senator replies, if he will pardon me a moment further, I desire to say that everyone must recognize that this is a matter of the greatest emergency. In evidence of that fact, I desire to have read from the desk a telegram which appeared in the newspapers of this morning from Ponce, in Puerto Rico, in which in a few sentences there is portrayed the very great distress in that island, growing out of the fact that business of all kinds is absolutely paralyzed there. Not simply the business of the merchant, not simply the business of the employer, but necessarily, in the paralysis of the business of the employer, there results the paralysis of the business of the employee.

Mr. President, it will not do to say that we have made provision by which this distress can be relieved, and that therefore we can take our time in determining what shall be the law with reference to the commercial relations between Puerto Rico and the balance of the United States, because, if the statements in this press dispatch are true—and we have no reason to doubt them—the amount of money which the Senate yesterday agreed to appropriate, in agreeing to the conference report, and thereby to that extent giving its assent to the appropriation of the amount of money which we appropriated, would not last three days if it is to be devoted to the relief of all of the people in the island. There are a million people in that island. If the statements of this dispatch are true, even people of wealth are absolutely penniless, not only not able to get the money to carry on their ordinary vocations, but to pay their daily expenses; and there are people there of means who are absolutely ready to work for their board if they can get it.

I say this not for the purpose of any extended discussion, but, sympathizing with the desire of the distinguished Senator from Ohio, as chairman of the committee charged with the responsibility of this legislation, to the extent of bringing about action by the Senate, I wish to express the entire sympathy I have with the desire expressed by the Senator a few days ago, and to ask him, after this dispatch shall have been read, if it is not practicable that he should renew that suggestion, that within not simply the near future, but the very near future we may not take action which shall to some extent restore confidence to business conditions in that island and which will enable the people to be at least protected from absolute suffering? I ask, before the Senator answers my question, that the paper which I have sent to the Secretary's desk may be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

PONCE, PUERTO RICO, March 23, 1900.

The situation here is now more serious than it had been at any time before since the terrible hurricane. In many places the poor are starving. The price of rice, beans, and codfish has increased from 50 to 100 per cent.

Demonstrations against the delay of the United States Government in settling open questions have recently been held at Mayaguez, Yauco, Arecibo, Aguadilla, Fajardo, Juan Diaz, Guayama, and many other towns. The people are unable to understand the delay, and they condemn all Americans indiscriminately.

Bad feeling is arising which it will take years to overcome. Even riots are threatened. Trouble is almost inevitable unless the tension is relieved. Even wealthy land owners can not command ready cash, and many Americans are penniless, being glad to work for their board.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, I read in the morning papers the dispatch from Puerto Rico which the Senator from Georgia has just had read at the Secretary's desk, and I presume probably every Senator here has read it. It did not, however, convey to me any information. I was already familiar with the conditions existing in Puerto Rico as described in that telegram.

Mr. BACON. Possibly some other Senators may not have been so familiar with the conditions.

Mr. FORAKER. I referred to this when I was discussing the bill on the floor of the Chamber a few days ago. There is not anything in that dispatch in addition to what General Davis and other witnesses testified about when they were before our committee, except now, by reason of delay, those conditions have been possibly somewhat accentuated.

Mr. BACON. Of course.

Mr. FORAKER. General Davis told our committee that there were municipalities in Puerto Rico in which not one dollar could be raised for any kind of public purpose. It was because of that condition, which Senators are just now coming to appreciate,

that the committee, in seeking to provide revenue necessary for the conduct of that government, thought proper to make the provision which they did make, seeking thereby to exempt those people from the burden of direct taxation, which it would have been impossible for that people to have borne. It is because I have been aware of that condition that I have been anxious to relieve it in so far as we could relieve it, and that I have been, in season and out of season, until I have felt at times that I was almost impolite about it, pressing this bill in order that we might reach a vote in the Senate.

Mr. ALLEN. I should like to ask the Senator if he thinks that an indirect tax is an easier way of relieving those people than a direct tax?

Mr. FORAKER. I think it is far easier, especially when, ordinarily, it would go to somebody else than those who are paying it.

Mr. ALLEN. It costs quite as much money, does it not?

Mr. FORAKER. No, Mr. President, for these taxes they would have to pay anyhow. Senators lose sight of this fact. They are insisting that the tariff laws and all the other laws of the United States shall be applied in Puerto Rico and elsewhere. If so applied in Puerto Rico and elsewhere, the taxes so raised would be just as heavy, and they would come to Washington instead of going into the insular treasury for the relief of that people. We give that people not only all the tariff duties on goods imported from foreign countries, but we give them all the internal-revenue taxes which they would be required to pay, all of which would otherwise come here to Washington for the benefit of the whole country. We do not make them pay one iota until we come to the 15 per cent that they would not have to pay, if the contention of the other side were to be sustained—

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I want to ask the Senator—

Mr. FORAKER. I hope the Senator will wait a moment, and I will let him ask me anything he wishes.

If the contention on the other side should be sustained, those people would have to pay full tariff duties. Nobody on the other side in opposition to this proposition contends otherwise. If the contention of those who claim that Puerto Rico is a part of the United States, as New Mexico and Arizona are parts of the United States, should be sustained, those people would have to pay full tariff duties just as they would have to be paid under this bill.

Mr. BACON. On what?

Mr. FORAKER. On everything imported from foreign countries.

Mr. BACON. Not from the United States?

Mr. FORAKER. No, sir. I am speaking now of importations from foreign countries. Not one cent of burden is added to them, I say in answer to the inquiry of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN], on account of the tariff duties paid on goods from foreign countries. But this indulgence to them is provided for by this bill, that when they pay those duties they pay only to themselves. Instead of bringing the money here to Washington we turn it over to them. And as to the internal-revenue taxes, they would have to pay the same as anybody else if your contention should be maintained; and it would come here instead of remaining with them. So that they pay no taxes whatever under this bill except only the 15 per cent, which is a very light tax, not at all burdensome, and which is imposed in their own interests, to relieve them from the deficiency that would have to be levied and raised by direct taxation on their property if we did not provide in this way.

The conditions to which the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] has called attention, the conditions to which General Davis called attention, and the conditions that I commented upon here, as shown by that testimony, are such that that \$3,000,000 needed for revenue could not by any possibility be raised by direct taxation on the property in Puerto Rico, and it was for that reason that this provision has been made.

But I do not want to consume time in discussing the merits of this proposition. I have made these statements only in answer to questions which have been put. I wish, however, to follow them with this statement—

Mr. BACON. Before the Senator passes from that point, when he speaks of revenue taxes on Puerto Rico of only 15 per cent of the Dingley law, if he will pardon me a moment, he of course means that there is that much in addition to the regular tax under the Dingley law or the regular tariff duties of the Dingley law on all goods from foreign countries. What I mean is that they are to pay the same tariff that any other part of the United States has to pay on imports from foreign countries, and, in addition to that, there would be—

Mr. FORAKER. The one has no relation to the other. What goes into Puerto Rico from the United States does not go in there from a foreign country, but on all that is sent into Puerto Rico from here they would pay simply 15 per cent of the Dingley rates. They would not have to pay anything in addition.

Mr. BACON. I understand that.

Mr. FORAKER. It is only that which goes into Puerto Rico from foreign countries that pays this rate.

Mr. BACON. In addition to the Dingley rates?

Mr. FORAKER. They have to pay in any event everything they are required to pay by this bill, except that 15 per cent; and as an offset to that we give them that 15 per cent, and we give them the tariff duties on foreign imports and the internal-revenue taxes besides.

Mr. ALLEN. We make them pay under the war rates of the Dingley law.

Mr. FORAKER. I am speaking about the general law, whatever it may be.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. FORAKER. I want to conclude, Mr. President.

It is because of this condition of things, because of this great urgency, that I thought I would this morning take a step toward a separation of these bills, by asking that Senate bill 2264 might be recommitted in order to give the committee an opportunity to act in anticipation of what may be done as to the revenue part of this legislation. If I can get them separated, I can perfect the civil government bill and bring it back here without any delay, and, if possible, put it on its passage. I shall wait a reasonable time. I said to the Senator from Nebraska that I would wait some three or four days, or a week, possibly, until House bill 8245 can be disposed of; but if there shall be any unreasonable delay about it, I shall want the privilege of passing the civil government bill anyhow, because those people have got to proceed to raise revenue in some way.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the title of the bill which the Senator moves to recommit?

Mr. FORAKER. Senate bill 2264, to provide a government for Puerto Rico, and for other purposes. It is a bill that not only provides a civil government, but it provides for some other matters that are of the greatest importance; for instance, the exchange of the Puerto Rican coins for United States coins. There can not be business transactions in Puerto Rico now without an exchange of coin, and that is burdensome.

Mr. DAVIS. I inquire if this is the same bill which was reported from the committee?

Mr. FORAKER. It is the first bill reported from the Committee on Pacific Islands and Puerto Rico.

Mr. BACON. With the permission of the learned Senator from Ohio, while of course I am very much gratified to get the information which he has given the Senate, I have not had from him an answer to the inquiry which is in my mind. I may have been unhappy in its expression, or I may not have made it clear to the Senator.

As I understand, there is a reason why the Senate bill should be recommitted, in order that it may be recast in some features; but if there is this contemplated separation of House bill 8245 from the Senate bill which has been tentatively grafted upon it as a substitute; if there is, then, a separation, I do not understand that there is any desire that the House bill should be recommitted for any action on the part of the committee, and it is in recognition of that fact that the House bill is here, that no further action of the committee is desired thereon, that the suggestion was made by the Senator from Ohio a few days ago that we should vote upon that separately.

Mr. FORAKER. Yes.

Mr. BACON. Recognizing the difficulty which confronts the Senator, and of which we are all aware, I simply desire to know, in view of the great emergency, whether or not the Senator can indicate to the Senate a very early date at which he will renew the propositions which he made two days ago?

Mr. FORAKER. I can say to the Senator, in answer to his question, as I have already intimated, that I thought perhaps on Monday, certainly not later than Tuesday, to get these two bills separated, if I find it necessary, so that the civil government bill and the House bill may be brought to a vote separately. I will say that I desire to do that at the very earliest day possible to which Senators will agree.

Mr. BACON. The question to which I want to direct the attention of the Senator is this: Whether or not it is the purpose to make the House bill await the return of the civil government bill from the committee?

Mr. FORAKER. Not at all.

Mr. BACON. Or whether it is the purpose of the Senator in charge of the bill to ask for the early action of the Senate independently of the time when the committee may act upon the civil government bill?

Mr. FORAKER. I mean, if Senate bill 2264 shall be recommitted, to let it remain in the committee until the House bill is disposed of; and I expect to ask the Senate to allow me to separate the House bill from the substitute which has been offered, and to take a vote on the House bill some time during next week—Wednesday, if Senators will agree; but I hope not later than Thursday in any event.

Mr. BACON. That is the information I desired to get, and I am much obliged to the Senator for it.

Mr. HALE. Let me call to the attention of the Senator that I think he is not dependent upon the leave of the Senate as to separating the propositions. He may withdraw any amendment he has proposed to the House bill, and at any time may bring up the House bill alone before the Senate or with any other amendment that he chooses to present to the Senate.

Mr. MORGAN. This amendment has been amended time and again.

Mr. FORAKER. Yes; the amendment has been amended, and I think, under Rule XXI, I would not have a right to withdraw the amendment. I would have to have the consent of the Senate.

Mr. HALE. I do not think the Senator needs unanimous consent to do that.

Mr. FORAKER. I do not need unanimous consent, if a motion to that effect would prevail. It could be done in that manner. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR] who objected to an early vote is not in his seat, and I have not been able to see him.

Mr. ALLEN. I wish to say only a word respecting this matter, because the question was up before the Senate day before yesterday. I merely wish at this time to emphasize the fact that the Senator from Ohio has discovered that a 15 per cent indirect tax is lighter than a 15 per cent direct tax, and that the suffering Puerto Ricans will be relieved of their distress sooner by the passage of the House bill taxing them 15 per cent than by giving them an autonomous government; and if he believes that, I do not think I desire to object.

Mr. FORAKER. I perhaps did not make as full an answer to the Senator from Nebraska on that point as I should have made if I had not been interrupted. Of course the amount would be the same, and it would be the same cost to those who would have to pay it, for one amount as for the other. But what I want to say in answer to the Senator from Nebraska is that under all the circumstances a 15 per cent tariff duty would be a great deal lighter and more easily raised than a direct tax of an equal amount on property, because the property itself having to bear it equally, one piece alike with another, there would be many pieces on which they could not pay it at all.

There is no robbery of anybody. The people who do business, who have money transactions, and have goods to sell, and have money with which to buy, can bear a light tax of that kind in a case of emergency better than the poor plantation or property owners, who have no money and who are dying of hunger or taking three meals a day from the Government as a matter of charity.

Mr. ALLEN. Does the Senator really believe that the imposition of a tax upon the Puerto Ricans will relieve their distress sooner than the passage of a bill giving them an autonomous government?

Mr. FORAKER. I do not know of any proposition of that kind. I should want to see it before I answered.

Mr. MORGAN. Before the bill is recommitted, I desire to offer an amendment to it to go to the committee, which I ask may be read at the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Alabama, without objection, offers an amendment to Senate bill 2264.

Mr. MORGAN. If that is the right number.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is the bill which the Senator from Ohio asks to have recommitted. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Alabama will be read.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to add the following as an additional section:

Any citizen of the United States who shall deposit for coinage at any mint of the United States silver bullion of the value of not less than \$100, estimated at the rate of 371½ grains of pure silver per dollar, and at the same time and as a part of the same deposit shall also deposit gold bullion for coinage of equal or greater value, estimated at the rate of 23.22 grains of pure gold per dollar, shall be entitled to have such gold and silver bullion coined in such lawful denominations of gold and silver coins of the United States as he shall designate, and after such deposit none of said bullion shall be withdrawn as bullion from such mint, but such gold and silver bullion shall be coined and the coin shall be delivered to the depositor, his or her assigns, or legal representatives, in discharge of the certificate of deposit issued for such deposit.

The superintendent of such mint shall issue to such depositors certificates of deposit, in accordance with this act, and shall refine and coin such bullion of gold and silver for and on account of such depositors in the same manner as if the same was owned by and was coined on account of the Government of the United States, and the charges for refining and coining such bullion shall be the same as are lawfully made in such cases.

No gold or silver bullion shall be deposited for coinage under this act that has been coined or manufactured as an article of commerce or that is not the product of mines in the United States.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Alabama desires to have the amendment printed and go to the committee if the bill be recommitted. It will be so ordered. Is there objection to the recommitment of the bill?

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, before the bill is recommitted,

I simply desire to say to the Senator from Ohio that I have three correspondents in Puerto Rico, one of them being a citizen of my own city, a practicing attorney, and my information is that the people of Puerto Rico are extremely anxious for the establishment of a civil government. They are chafing under the present form of government; and the gentlemen with whom I correspond say that this little matter of a 15 or 25 per cent tariff duty is of much less concern to them than a stable government; and I trust the Senator will report back the bill at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. FORAKER. There will be a meeting of the committee called for 10 o'clock Monday morning, and the report will be made just as soon thereafter as the committee can agree. I am trying so to shape the bill as to have it ready for consideration by the committee. There will be no delay on my part.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. BACON. Please repeat it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is simply a request to recommit the Senate bill.

Mr. BACON. I beg pardon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair hears no objection. The bill is recommitted, and the amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama will accompany the bill.

NATHAN S. JARVIS.

Mr. PETTUS. I ask leave for the present consideration of the bill (S. 3270) for the relief of Nathan S. Jarvis.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It authorizes the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Nathan S. Jarvis, late captain and assistant surgeon, United States Army, a captain and assistant surgeon, and to place him on the retired list of the Army with that rank and pay.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MILITARY POST NEAR DES MOINES, IOWA.

Mr. GEAR. I ask leave to call up the bill (H. R. 99) to establish a military post at or near Des Moines, Iowa.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DISBURSING OFFICERS, SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. HAWLEY. I ask present consideration for the bill (S. 2870) concerning disbursing officers of the Subsistence Department of the Army.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It authorizes officers intrusted with the disbursement of funds for the subsistence of the Army to keep, at their own risk, in their personal possession for disbursement, such restricted amounts of subsistence funds for facilitating payments of small amounts to public creditors as shall from time to time be authorized by the Secretary of War.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (H. R. 156) granting a pension to Lena E. Patterson;

A bill (H. R. 856) granting a pension to Mary McCarthy;

A bill (H. R. 857) granting an increase of pension to James Chapman;

A bill (H. R. 1768) granting an increase of pension to George J. Stealy;

A bill (H. R. 3085) granting an increase of pension to William Sheppard;

A bill (H. R. 4335) granting a pension to William H. Edmonds;

A bill (H. R. 4795) granting an increase of pension to John O'Connor;

A bill (H. R. 4836) granting an increase of pension to Wilbur F. Loveland;

A bill (H. R. 6356) granting an increase of pension to Lewis R. Armstrong;

A bill (H. R. 7323) granting an increase of pension to Harrison Canfield;

A bill (H. R. 7445) granting a pension to Emma B. Reed;

A bill (H. R. 7594) granting a pension to Amelia Taylor; and

A bill (H. R. 8397) granting an increase of pension to John White.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Commerce:

A bill (H. R. 8128) to establish light and fog signal at Browns Point in Puget Sound; and

A bill (H. R. 9824) authorizing the Secretary of War to make

regulations governing the running of loose logs, steamboats, and rafts on certain rivers and streams.

LIGHT-SHIP NEAR CAPE ELIZABETH, MAINE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the bill (H. R. 9497) to amend an act providing for the construction of a light-ship to be located near Cape Elizabeth, Maine; which was read the first time by its title.

Mr. HALE. I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be put upon its passage.

The bill was read the second time at length, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act approved February 4, 1899, entitled "An act providing for the construction of a light-ship to be located near Cape Elizabeth, Maine," is hereby amended so that the limit of the cost for the said light-ship and fog signal shall be increased from \$70,000 to \$90,000, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to proceed with the construction of the said light-ship and fog signal, as directed by the original act as modified by this act.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. COCKRELL. What is the effect of the bill?

Mr. HALE. It was found on getting bids that the amount which we gave last year was not enough by \$20,000, and this supplies that and enables the light-ship to be built.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FORT PEMBINA MILITARY RESERVATION, N. DAK.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 157) providing for the selection of the lands within Fort Pembina Military Reservation, N. Dak., by the State of North Dakota.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? It has heretofore been read twice.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let it be read again in full.

The Secretary again read the bill.

Mr. PETTUS. I should like to know from the Senator in charge of the bill whether this is an existing reservation from which the lands are to be selected?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. It is not; it is an abandoned military reservation. It has been abandoned quite a number of years.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? The Chair hears none.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. An amendment was proposed to this bill when it was up some weeks ago by the Senator from Utah [Mr. RAWLINS]. We had some discussion over the subject at the time. I suggested to the Senator that he submit his amendment to the Committee on Public Lands, which he did in the form of a general bill. The Committee on Public Lands sent the amendment in that form to the Secretary of the Interior, and we have a report from the Secretary against the proposed amendment. I ask that the amendment offered by the Senator from Utah may be disagreed to.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I should like to ask the Senator in charge of this bill if the Senator from Utah [Mr. RAWLINS] did not have some connection with this bill and did not take interest in it in some way when it was spoken of before in the Senate?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I just explained that. The Senator from Utah offered an amendment to this bill providing that several States might select lands on any reservation. It was general legislation.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I think the matter ought not to be taken up in the absence of the Senator from Utah.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. The Interior Department has reported against the proposition of the Senator from Utah.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. That does not prevent the Senator from Utah from insisting on his amendment, and I think he has a right to be heard by the Senate. He is not here, and it is a courtesy due him that he should be present when the matter is taken up.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. He has been heard twice on this subject, however.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Arkansas object?

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I object.

DAVID BAGLEY.

Mr. PERKINS. I ask unanimous consent to call up the joint resolution (S. R. 72) authorizing the President of the United States to appoint David Bagley as an additional cadet at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR ALASKA.

Mr. CARTER. I ask unanimous consent that immediately after the close of the routine morning business on Monday the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 3419, known as the Alaska bill.

Mr. COCKRELL. I hope the Senator from Montana will not ask unanimous consent now to bind the Senate on Monday. I suggest that he give notice that he will call it up. The Senate is not in condition to make unanimous-consent agreements.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Missouri objects.

Mr. COCKRELL (to Mr. CARTER). Give notice that you will call it up. There will be no objection, so far as I know.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, I should like at an early date to have some understanding with reference to the consideration of this bill. From day to day one Senator after another has suggested that the matter go over; that there is plenty of time to consider it; but the fact is that the bill, to be of value the coming season, must be passed in the near future. There are no objections to the bill as a piece of legislation, so far as I am advised. Senators have offered amendments going to the details of the bill, but there has been no general opposition to it.

I realize, Mr. President, that shortly after the close of this month or probably at the opening of next week, with the election cases to be disposed of, appropriation bills to be considered, the Puerto Rican measure to be debated, the Senate is quite likely to find its business so congested that the Alaskan bill will be put off from time to time to a point so near the close of the session that it will fail to pass at this session of Congress. Such failure would be a public calamity, involving not a few thousand, but a great many thousands, of people of the district of Alaska and very great interests being developed in that country. I feel justified—indeed, called upon—to state to the Senate the importance of the early consideration of the bill which the committee has had under consideration not only during the present session of Congress, but also at great length at the last session of Congress.

I trust that the Senator from Missouri, in view of the serious importance of the measure, will not object at this time to a unanimous-consent agreement that the bill be taken up on Monday after the close of the routine business, and I will supplement that request by asking that the unfinished business be laid aside on Monday to the end that we may complete the consideration of this bill. I think its consideration can be completed during Monday. The engrossing of the bill, its consideration elsewhere, and a conference which will doubtless result, will involve about all the time the Senate will have to devote to the bill, if we utilize every particle of time available.

The importance of the Puerto Rican matter no one pretends to minimize, but I submit that we should give consideration to the needs of our own citizens, concerning whose constitutional status and relations to the Government no question exists, through whose enterprise a mighty empire is being made to yield treasure to the current of commerce each and every year, a district which, in my opinion, will within the next twenty-four months outstrip the most extravagant stories of gold production the world has ever known. The Transvaal, Australian, Californian, and all the gold-producing fields known to the history of mankind pale into insignificance in comparison with the volume of the precious metals destined to flow from the Alaskan mines if half that is said of it by eyewitnesses proves to be realized in fact.

We will have in the district of Alaska during this coming season, if the transportation companies may be relied upon as giving a fair forecast of the passenger traffic to the Cape Nome country, not less than 100,000 miners actually engaged in work along a coast not exceeding 30 miles in extent. This does not take into consideration the number engaged upon the Yukon River, the vast enterprises that are being prosecuted in southeastern Alaska, and in the Prince William Sound country. Mr. President, the Senate can afford to devote night sessions to the consideration of a bill which provides a system of law to regulate and govern the people and conditions to which I refer.

The history of Alaska, so far as Congressional attention is concerned, is a pathetic one. Up to the last session of Congress a legal jury had never been impaneled in the district of Alaska. Men had been condemned to death and had been executed without regard to forms of law and without right of appeal. We established a court, hastily thrown together, receiving little consideration in either House of Congress, and from that court no appeal could be taken to any other court anywhere. We provided that a jury should be impaneled as provided by the laws of Oregon; yet the laws of Oregon prescribed qualifications for jurors which no man in Alaska could answer or qualify under.

Yet, Mr. President, the district of Alaska has yielded to the Treasury of the United States and to the people of this country a million dollars for every thousand invested in the purchase and is destined in the future to be the great, strong, unfailing source of gold supply for this country. I am very anxious to see the people

of Puerto Rico and the Philippines taken care of and will devote as much time and attention to that work as the Senate may require, but the people in Alaska come home to us. They are of our own flesh and blood. They go forth from each and every State in the Union and from all the Territories and must protect themselves by the strong arm of mob law as best they can.

I make this statement to the end that the responsibility for this legislation may pass from my shoulders to the Senate. I have no more interest in the passage of this bill than any other Senator; but my interest and the interest of the Senate are profound. Indeed, it is the bounden duty of this body to pass this measure, and pass it without delay. If there existed any substantial reason why delay should occur I would stand mute and wait, but I renew my request for unanimous consent that upon Monday, at the close of the routine morning business, we proceed to the consideration of the Alaska bill, and that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside during that day for the purpose of considering the bill.

Mr. COCKRELL. It gives me very great pleasure to renew my objection, and to state that the Senator knows a reason for it. He has no right, with the Senate in the condition it is in now—a condition which I can not name—to ask unanimous consent that will bind, when he knows that the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. BATE] is not here and many other Senators are absent. I suggested to the Senator what seemed to me the course to be pursued to secure the passage of the bill, and that was for the Senator to give notice that immediately after the routine morning business on Monday he would move to consider the bill, then be in his seat at that moment and move to consider the bill, and the Senate would take it up and dispose of it.

I am sure that every Senator here, and those who will be here on Monday, if the Senator gives the notice, will facilitate the disposition of the bill at the earliest possible time, and share with the distinguished Senator from Montana some of the responsibility for the passage of the bill. It is not fair nor right that the Senator should insist upon a unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. CARTER. I regret that the Senator takes great pleasure in objecting to the requested unanimous consent.

Mr. COCKRELL. Well, I do.

Mr. CARTER. I am sorry that he finds pleasure in sensations of that sort.

Now, Mr. President, for some reason or other, the opposition to the consideration of this bill has been interposed without any special reason at any time, as far as I have been able to hear or ascertain from anybody's explanation. Opposition to the formal reading of the bill occurred; something unheard of in this body in its history occurred with reference to this bill. We were compelled to sit here and go through the farce of reading each and every word in the bill from one end to the other, when the Revised Statutes of the United States were read pro forma in about thirty minutes. Why this has been required I know not.

The Senator from Missouri objects at the present time, I believe, because of the absence of the Senator from Tennessee. The request is not made because of the absence of the Senator from Tennessee. I have sent pages about the building to endeavor to find the Senator from Tennessee, who has been steadily objecting to the consideration of this bill. I do not wish the Senator from Tennessee to accomplish by his absence what I hope he will not be able to accomplish in the future by his presence. I think that Senator contemplates, as does the Senator from Missouri, giving attention to this bill at some time; but permit me to say that the way to dispose of the bill is not to continuously object to its consideration.

I shall renew the request on Monday, and hope that unanimous consent will then be granted, as indicated by the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. COCKRELL. It will give me a great deal of pleasure to join with the Senator and to stay by him, side by side, until he has had the bill passed—at a night session, if it is necessary.

Mr. CARTER. I thank the Senator.

Mr. COCKRELL. It was not because of the absence of the Senator from Tennessee alone that I objected, but I had told the Senator that I objected to it and would object, and he made the second appeal. Therefore I expressed the pleasure I had in affirming what I had told him I would do and proving truthful to what I had said.

Now, I hope the Senator will move on Monday morning to take the bill up as a matter of business, in a business way, and we will sustain him and help him pass the bill.

But there was another reason why I could not give my consent. That reason I could not name, but that reason any Senator can see if he will just look around this Chamber and count the number of Senators present, and what might occur, if certain things might be said, to delay the regular business of the day.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Mr. President, I wish to say in this connection that, while the practice of asking unanimous consent in the Senate is a valuable right and one that is good and facili-

tates the public business on occasions, I believe it is getting to be a little too common to undertake to have times fixed for the votes and for the consideration of questions, especially when there is not a full Senate. It is not uncommon to have Senators come into the Chamber and complain that they were not present when a unanimous-consent agreement was made to consider a particular measure and that they did not want to have it done.

I believe that this right ought to be exercised sparingly and only upon occasions of importance and emergency, and I do not believe it ought to be indulged in so constantly. I believe it is a practice that ought to be broken up in the Senate except on extraordinary occasions. I think this is a good illustration of the unreasonableness of having this sort of thing done on all occasions.

STATUE OF OLIVER P. MORTON.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. Mr. President, I ask that the communication from the governor of Indiana may be laid before the Senate. The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PETTUS in the chair). If there is no objection, the communication will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF INDIANA,
Indianapolis, Ind., December 14, 1899.

To the members of the Senate and
House of Representatives of the United States.

GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of a provision of the Federal Statutes, section 1814, Revised Statutes of the United States, the general assembly of the State of Indiana enacted a law which was approved on the 27th of February, 1897, authorizing the governor of the State to appoint a commission to procure a statue of Oliver P. Morton, late governor of Indiana, to be placed in the National Statuary Hall at Washington, D. C.

In obedience to this statute the governor appointed Hon. Charles E. Shiveley, Hon. Oliver T. Morton, and Hon. Addison C. Harris to constitute such commission.

Upon the death of Hon. Oliver T. Morton and the appointment of Hon. Addison C. Harris as minister to Austria-Hungary, Judge Elijah B. Martindale and Hon. Henry C. Pettit were appointed to succeed them on said commission.

This commission having filed in my office its report showing that the members thereof have discharged their duties, I therefore, in behalf of the State of Indiana, and through the delegation in the National Congress from this State, convey to the care and custody of the United States Government this modest tribute of the everlasting esteem of this great State for the inestimable services rendered, not only to the State but to the National Government as well, by Indiana's great war governor, peerless statesman, and matchless Senator.

Respectfully,

JAMES A. MOUNT,
Governor of Indiana.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. Mr. President, I offer the concurrent resolutions which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The concurrent resolutions will be read.

The concurrent resolutions were read by the Secretary, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the statue of Oliver P. Morton, presented by the State of Indiana, to be placed in Statuary Hall, is accepted in the name of the United States, and that the thanks of Congress be tendered the State for the contribution of the statue of one of the most eminent citizens and illustrious statesmen of the Republic.

Second. That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed and duly authenticated, be transmitted to the governor of the State of Indiana.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. Mr. President, the Senate of the United States pauses in the consideration of the important routine business of the country to accept a tribute from the State of Indiana—a statue of Oliver Perry Morton.

That statue is to stand in yonder venerable Hall of Representatives, now tenanted by the mute images of the chiefest jewels of the Republic. Assembled there are the marble figures of eminent and renowned citizens, soldiers, and statesmen, whose luminous deeds are a part of the familiar history of the country. In good time representatives of each of the sisterhood of States of the Union will be gathered there, and the number will equal the membership roll of the United States Senate. Parties may come and go, Administrations may rise and fall, but no change will occur in the members who join the select assembly in that exalted and historic Hall.

The State of Indiana has an ample roll of distinguished statesmen who have served her well; of soldiers who won imperishable renown upon the battlefields of their country; of those who have attained high place in the world of letters and have achieved eminence in other avenues of honorable distinction, but, without invidious discrimination, she makes her present, and first, contribution to Statuary Hall.

Oliver Perry Morton was one of the commanding figures of the United States during the most heroic period of her history. He impressed himself upon his State and nation by the force of his commanding genius, and the history of neither State nor nation would be complete without the story of his life and work.

He was born in the village of Salisbury, Wayne County, Ind., on the 4th day of August, 1823. His parents were natives of New Jersey, and of English ancestry. His father, James S. Throck Morton, was a man of worth and of more than ordinary force of character and intelligence. His admiration of military heroism led him to name his son Oliver Perry Hazard Throck Morton. Throckmorton is the original family name, to which a number of the descendants still adhere. When prepared to enter upon the

practice of the law, the son was persuaded that so many baptismal names might impede his progress at the bar, so he subscribed himself and was thenceforth known as Oliver P. Morton.

His mother died shortly after his birth, and he was committed to the care of relatives, who bequeathed to him their small patrimony, which was of great assistance to him in obtaining an education.

His training was tempered with indulgence, but he repaid care with affectionate devotion. He was a precocious youth, and was inspired to personal ambition by his exceptionally fortunate surroundings.

The people of Wayne County, among whom Morton was born and reared, were and always have been characterized by a high order of intelligence. They have been a Christian people, exalting law and order and holding religion and knowledge as the chief instruments in the advancement of civilization. They have been intensely patriotic and liberty loving. The institution of human slavery was repugnant to them, and they were strongly antislavery prior to the civil war. The underground railroad had many stations in that portion of the State, where countless colored refugees found succor and asylum in their search for liberty.

The story of Morton's youth is familiar to those who have lived midst pioneer surroundings. It was the story of many of those who have achieved place and power in the history of the Republic. He did not have the disadvantage of rich birth and exalted parentage, which too often stunt ambition, but was born on a level with the great mass of his countrymen, and was inspired by their hopes and aspirations and impressed by their struggles and self-denials. The loftiest character is a flower which blooms among the stern realities of life.

He had an early passion for knowledge and bent all his energies to attain an education. The facilities offered the youth were meager at best, but he availed himself of them to the utmost. He early determined to become a lawyer and devoted his energies to that end. Upon his entrance to the bar he dedicated himself to the work of his chosen profession with diligence and determination.

He impressed himself upon the bar and the bench as a forceful lawyer and of more than ordinary promise. He was conscious from the beginning of the inadequacy of his preparation for a profession most exacting in its requirements. He was early called to the bench, and feeling the insufficiency of his equipment entered a law school, and after a term spent there assumed his judicial duties. He was too conscientious to sit in judgment in the causes of his neighbors without the amplest preparation. He was not deterred by any foolish sense of false pride from going back to acquire knowledge of which he felt himself deficient. In this instance was manifested his leading characteristic—loyal, conscientious preparation for the proper discharge of every trust.

After a brief period of service upon the bench he returned to the bar, which offered a wider and more congenial field for the display of his genius. His greatest powers were enlisted in the arena of combat.

Morton was born and reared a Democrat, but ceased to affiliate with the Democratic party after the adoption of the Kansas-Nebraska compromise. He became one of the founders of the Republican party, and was elected lieutenant-governor on the Republican ticket in 1860 with Henry S. Lane, and upon the elevation of the latter to the United States Senate, in January following, succeeded to the chief executive's chair. No governor ever assumed the reins of government under more embarrassing or discouraging circumstances.

The storm which was fast gathering over the country was soon to break with terrific fury. Threats of "secession" and "compromise" filled the air. The governor's position was at no time in doubt. He had expressed his views a few weeks prior to his inauguration in a speech of remarkable power. "If South Carolina gets out of the Union," said he, "I trust it will be at the point of the bayonet after our best efforts have failed to compel her submission to the laws. Better concede her independence to force, to revolution, than to right and principle. * * * Seven years is but a day in the life of a nation, and I would rather come out of a struggle at the end of that time defeated in arms and conceding independence to successful revolution than purchase present peace by the concession of a principle that must inevitably explode this nation into small and dishonored fragments."

To realize the full significance of this trenchant and brave utterance we must return to the time and circumstance in which it was uttered. These were the words of courageous statesmanship, uttered at the threshold of a mighty crisis, and were a trumpet call to heroic duty.

When Morton became governor the State was in financial straits; its credit was sorely impaired and a low sense of civic duty pervaded many of the departments of the State government. There was no militia worth the mentioning, and there was no serviceable equipment with which to supply volunteers, which were to be so soon and so greatly needed.

The fall of Sumter and the President's call for 75,000 troops

stirred the patriotic ardor of the State. Before he was advised of the call, the governor tendered the President, on behalf of Indiana, 10,000 men "for the defense of the nation, and to uphold the authority of the Government." Within a week he had in the camp more than twice Indiana's quota of men. Within twelve days after the fall of Sumter he had convened the legislature in extra session, and \$2,000,000 was appropriated for the organization and equipment of the militia necessary for the protection of the State.

We have passed—

Said he in his message to the legislature—

from the field of argument to the solemn fact of war. * * * It is the imperative duty of all men to rally to the support of the Government, and to extend in its behalf, if need be, their fortunes and their ability. * * * The struggle is one into which we enter with the deepest reluctance. We are bound to the people of the seceding States by the dearest ties of blood and institutions; they are our brothers and fellow-countrymen; but while we deplore the character of the contest in which we are engaged, nevertheless we should meet it as men.

He realized, and in advance of most others, the true and tremendous significance of the incipient secession movement; that it meant a mighty struggle and that it would involve the expenditure of blood and treasure he fully appreciated; that a grave emergency was at hand, and that the future of the Republic would tremble in the balance, he clearly foresaw. He did not doubt the result of the issue, but he favored energetic and speedy preparation to meet it. When others wavered he was firm and when others doubted he was certain. Compromise was impossible, for right and wrong opposed each other; freedom and slavery were engaged for the mastery; there could be no compromise.

The task he undertook was herculean. There were many who were not in sympathy with the Union cause. Strong men, possessing a large measure of public confidence, were either openly or secretly opposed to his course and plotting against him. For a time the unseen forces which permeated the State were more subtle and dangerous than those in open arms. The governor was not caught unprepared. By ceaseless vigilance he anticipated every attack which treason about him planned. His life was frequently in serious peril, but he was providentially spared for the great work for which he was so well suited.

When the governor was without funds to support the affairs of the State, through the failure of a hostile and disloyal legislature to perform its duty, he borrowed money upon his personal responsibility and preserved the faith and credit of the State. The emergency was great, and it required a man of commanding force and ability to meet it.

The governor always loyally supported President Lincoln, and was one of his wise and trusted counselors, a forceful coadjutor. The President knew that he had in him one whose aid was potential and at his constant command.

He promptly met every demand of the President as though it had been anticipated by him. He enlisted and equipped, from first to last, more than 200,000 soldiers. They were the pick and flower of the State, and with the sword wrote a high record among heroic men.

He was, indeed, the soldiers' friend. His duty to them was not done when they had enlisted and marched to the front; it was but begun. His watchful eye was over them wherever they went, and he constantly and in every manner possible ministered to their comfort. He furnished them supplies, organized an efficient sanitary commission, and his physicians and nurses were promptly upon the field wherever Indiana soldiers were engaged. Immediately after the terrific battle of Shiloh he went to the front to make sure that all that human agency could do was done for those who had suffered in that dreadful conflict.

His solicitude for the soldiers was realized by them as they marched away from home down to the battlefields of the Republic. They appreciated it in the storm of conflict, and at its close they saw it in his generous welcome upon their return; they felt it when he sat in the nation's chief council chamber.

The soldiers of Indiana observe each recurring anniversary of the death of Morton by some suitable and impressive ceremonial. They delight to honor his memory and recount his deeds and achievements.

Obstacles did not deter him; opposition did not dissuade or discourage him; they but added strength to his arm and determination to his will. Duty! duty! thundered in his soul, and he was loyal to its supreme mandates.

Having served his State through her crucial period, he was elected by his party a United States Senator. He had accomplished all that was required of him in the old field; his abilities were needed in the new, to which the numerous and serious questions growing out of the war were transferred.

He brought to the Senate in March, 1867, a national reputation, a record of conspicuous and honorable achievements. He had attained to the foremost rank among the group of illustrious war governors whose splendid services in a great crisis are indelibly

impressed upon the history of their time. He entered this exalted Chamber a tried and trusted tribune.

For ten years this was the theater of his tremendous energies. They were years filled with momentous questions. No more weighty or complex problems have ever engaged the attention of the country than those which immediately followed the close of the civil war. There were in the Senate when Morton entered as profound statesmen as the country has produced. There have been none better or more suited to the hour in the nation's history. It is a happy circumstance in the history of our Government that the man and the hour always meet. Grave questions seem to beget the men to meet them.

Although when Mr. Morton entered the Senate he was within the grasp of cruel disease which might prove fatal at any moment, he assumed the weighty burdens of his great office with serenity and with undaunted courage. He held a commission from his State; he had a duty to perform, and nothing could stay his purpose. He worked unceasingly. When others faltered he kept on, resolved to give the best he had and all he had to the State. The world little knew the battle he had with an insidious disease, the fight he had with death.

He seemed to bid it defiance. A nation which had emerged from the fiery baptism of war must be put upon the highway of enduring peace; States must be restored to full fellowship in the Union; a race must be secured in the rights of citizenship; provision was to be made for the widow and the orphan by a grateful Republic; he had no time to parley with death.

There are colleagues of Mr. Morton in the Senate who remember as though it were but yesterday how the Senator was borne into this Chamber in his chair and how he delivered his great speeches seated there. He commanded the respectful attention of the Senate and of the country when he spoke. He was an antagonist not to be lightly engaged, for he always went into battle with a well-filled quiver; he never spoke flippantly nor in idle jest, but seriously and soberly in the cause where his conscience commanded; "he could no other." He possessed convictions, and convictions possessed him.

The labors of Senator Morton in the committee room and in the Senate were prodigious. Night and day he wrought on, regardless of his physical infirmities, manifesting to the world the sublimest moral heroism. He was made of the elements of which martyrs were made and would have gone to the stake for opinion's sake.

The records of the Senate bear the amplest testimony to the extent and merit of his work. He was neither a trimmer nor a timeserver and neither avoided nor evaded issues. No matter what the issue, he met it courageously, fearlessly. During his service in the Senate he participated in all the more important debates which engaged its attention. He was an aggressive and zealous advocate of the policy of reconstruction. It was largely due to his championship that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution were adopted.

His final service marked, perhaps, his most conspicuous service in the Senate. The disputed result of the Presidential election in 1876 menaced the security of the Republic. Wise and able statesmen of the Republican and Democratic parties advocated the creation of a tribunal which should determine the serious questions in dispute. Senator Morton sharply differed with his leading party associates as to the necessity and wisdom of an electoral commission and enforced his views with his accustomed power and vigor; but when defeated, he loyally accepted the result and took a seat upon the commission, where he served with commanding ability under circumstances which verged upon the pathetic.

Stricken with remorseless disease and rapidly approaching the end of his illustrious life, he consecrated himself completely to the cause he regarded so vital to his country. His colleague, Senator McDonald, an upright citizen and able statesman, but sharply opposed to him politically, thus spoke of his services which really crown his career:

His labors on the Electoral Commission during the eventful period when it seemed as if the very foundations of our Government were in danger of being uprooted are vividly remembered by all. Physically disabled, yet he was everywhere present; borne to his committee room, carried to this Chamber, lifted to his seat in the Electoral Commission by the strong arms of others, there remaining into the long, dreary hours of the night, tireless among the tired, pressing on where strong men gave way, he presents a picture that may well excite our wonder and challenge our admiration, and for which history furnishes no example.

Senator Morton died in November, 1877. Then closed "a life of great occasions greatly used." His work was, perhaps, complete, though his ambition had not been fully gratified. He had aspired to the Presidency of the United States. At the convention of his party held in Cincinnati in 1876 he was one of the leading candidates for that exalted office, and his candidacy commanded everywhere the most respectful consideration. His long service to his State and to the United States and his complete equipment for the high office spoke most strongly in his behalf, but his physical disabilities were recognized by the country as a

serious if not insuperable obstacle to his nomination. His State gave him aggressive and loyal support, which he considered, using his own words, "a greater honor than the Presidency itself."

Morton possessed marked executive ability. He was an organizer of unusual power. He could have filled the important post of Secretary of War quite as acceptably to the country as the great Secretary, Mr. Stanton.

He could have set an army in the field and have led it to victory. He had the faculty of inspiring those about him with confidence in the integrity of his purpose and in his capacity to win success.

He was strong in his personal attachments; intensely loyal in his friendships. He surrounded himself with men of ability, to whom he was true. He had no treachery in his heart; he exacted only that which he gave, loyalty and fidelity, and these he demanded in full measure.

He was a total stranger in the arts of the demagogue. He was too great to descend to intrigue or to desire success otherwise than through the merit and force of his cause. He was frequently the object of the envy and the intrigue of men; but all efforts to strike him down were futile, and his character was rendered the more luminous by the harmless attempts to destroy it. No dishonorable act detracts from his fame. His hands were clean, his integrity incorruptible. He was a bold but chivalrous political antagonist, for his sense of honor was acute. His political adversaries, at the time of his death, paid tribute to his stainless and exalted purpose.

He was regarded and ranked as an intense partisan, and such he was. He had an abiding faith in the virtue of his party and of its beneficence as an instrument in promoting good government. He was its steadfast supporter in good and evil report, for he felt that it was the promise and fulfillment of the highest and most enduring good to the State.

Mr. Morton was a speaker of great power, though he made no pretense of being an orator. He was of commanding and agreeable presence and possessed a voice strong and resonant. He was singularly gifted in the faculty of cogent, lucid statement. He was given little to mere ornamentation, or to graceful flights of the imagination, or to the enrichment of what he said by drawing upon literature, in the best of which he was well versed.

His speeches were typical of his own character—dignified, direct, solid, massive. They were wrought out with almost infinite care and patience, and many of his utterances will endure among the best specimens of American oratory. His celebrated speech on reconstruction was perhaps his masterpiece, and fit complement of Webster's reply to Hayne. Webster spoke with uncommon power and with burning zeal against the heresy of disunion.

Said he:

When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union; on States dissevered, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood! * * * Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable.

The argument and passionate appeal of Webster were unavailing. The great and vital issue on which he spoke was transferred from the forum of the Senate to the battlefields of the Republic, and there the indestructibility of the Union for which he contended with a Titan's strength was forever determined.

The scene which Webster so much dreaded came to pass. Broken and bleeding States were to be restored to the Union. The task was one of uncommon gravity. The erection of republican State governments upon the ruins of the seceded States required comprehensive statesmanship. What were to be the terms and conditions of the complete restoration of the States to the Union? They must be dictated by an exalted sense of justice and equity. Morton whipped with scorn—

The appeal of prejudice of race against race; the endeavor to excite the strong against the weak; the effort to deprive the weak of their right of protection against the strong.

The column of reconstruction—

Said he—

has risen slowly. It has not been hewn from a single stone. It is composed of many blocks painfully laid up and put together, and cemented by the tears and blood of the nation. * * * Our principles are those of humanity, they are those of justice, they are those of equal rights; they are those which appeal to the hearts and consciences of men. * * * We are standing upon the broad platform of the Declaration of Independence, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." We say that these rights are not given by laws, are not given by the Constitution, but that they are the gift of God to every man born into the world.

When he indulged in figure of speech he added force and grace to his argument.

What the sun is in the heavens—

Said he—

diffusing light and life and warmth, and by its subtle influence holding the planets in their orbits, and preserving the harmony of the universe, such is the sentiment of nationality in a people, diffusing life and protection in every direction, holding the faces of Americans always toward their homes, protecting the States in the exercise of their just powers, and preserving the harmony of all.

The supremacy of the nation is thus beautifully expressed:

The States are but subordinate parts of one great nation. * * * The nation is over all, even as God is over the universe.

He was always heard with attention whenever and wherever he spoke. He spoke to the consciences and judgments of men; he spoke from conviction to win converts to a cause which he deemed to be righteous. He was attended upon the hustings by vast assemblages of his countrymen, who were drawn not by mere tinsel, but by the solidity and strength of his argument and the force of his character. The people knew that back of the word was a heart, a conscience, a conviction, a man.

Mr. President, the State of Indiana commits to the keeping of the United States the statue of Oliver Perry Morton, to be kept and preserved so long as the fabric of our political institutions shall endure. She commits it with affectionate pride, believing that those who shall follow us in the stately procession of the years to come will preserve it in perpetual remembrance of one who gave his best years, yea, life itself, in unselfish, unceasing devotion to the mighty task of preserving the unity and honor of his country.

I can readily believe that were it possible for the statues of Samuel Adams, Ethan Allen, John Stark, and Roger Sherman to utter speech, yea, if George Washington, Daniel Webster, James A. Garfield, and the other occupants of our American pantheon, of patriots and immortals the greatest, could breathe through their marble forms, they would say: Hail, hail, thou brave and incorruptible patriot, thou loyal vicegerent of the people in the perilous hours of the Republic.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, it was my fortune to serve for some years with Senator Morton in this Chamber and to know much of him before he became a member of this body. I was here during the last years of his life and was present at the impressive memorial services in his honor held in this Chamber, and now, when many years have passed away and when the antagonisms and prejudices which existed during the period of his active service are forgotten, it is a pleasure to me to speak briefly on the occasion when the Government of the United States, in pursuance of law, is to accept from the great State of Indiana a statue of this distinguished man.

These proceedings have their origin in section 1814 of the Revised Statutes, which is, in part, as follows:

* * * And the President is authorized to invite all the States to provide and furnish statues, in marble or bronze, not exceeding two in number for each State, of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof, and illustrious for their historic renown or for distinguished civic or military services, such as each State may deem to be worthy of this national commemoration; and when so furnished the same shall be placed in the Old Hall of the House of Representatives in the Capitol of the United States, which is set apart, or so much thereof as may be necessary, as a National Statuary Hall for the purpose herein indicated.

The law thus carried into the Revised Statutes was passed in 1864, a few years after the new Hall of the House of Representatives was ready for occupancy. Various projects were suggested for the use of the old Hall thus vacated. The late Senator Morrill, of Vermont, then a distinguished member of the House, who soon after became a member of this body and whose memory we still cherish, presented a plan for the use of the old Hall of the House, now embodied in the section of the Revised Statutes quoted by me, giving various reasons therefor, but stating that, above all these, it would afford an opportunity to all the States of the Union to select from their citizens the most distinguished in the service of their State or of the nation.

The law provides that the statue of no living person shall have a place in that Hall, and, although thirty-six years have passed away since its dedication, only ten States have thus far availed themselves of the opportunity to present here for our approval and acceptance statues of two of their citizens so distinguished as to be worthy of such an honor. Six other States have each provided one statue.

It was not difficult for the original thirteen States or for the States which came into the Union soon after the beginning of this century to select eminent men to be represented. The newer States are not so fortunate in having an opportunity to present eminent historical representatives of their States; and it is probable that many years will pass before this representation shall be completed within the spirit and purpose of the original dedication.

The statues already here from the older States are largely those of men distinguished for their eminent service to the country during and immediately following the Revolutionary period, thus recognizing that the spirit of the law requires that the selections shall be made at a period so remote from that in which those represented here lived that the antagonisms, the prejudices, and the contentions of the active period of their lives will have passed away, so that those making the selection could impartially pass upon their work as fitting them especially for this distinction. In this spirit Massachusetts has selected Winthrop and Adams; New York, Clinton and Livingston, and Wisconsin, Marquette, whose history is so familiar to us all.

Indiana, though not one of the original thirteen States, was early admitted into the Union, and its history furnishes the names of many men of great ability who achieved distinction in the annals of the State and of the nation. It has selected from among these Oliver P. Morton for this high honor, and his statue is now presented by the State for acceptance, thereby expressing as the judgment of the State that of all the departed sons of Indiana, Oliver P. Morton was the most distinguished and most worthy of a place in the National Statuary Hall, and those who will study the character and the story of his career, as found in the work he performed and his participation in the great events of the time in which he lived will approve the selection.

The senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. FAIRBANKS] has analyzed the character of Senator Morton and delineated with such fullness of detail his work and his participation in the great public questions in which he bore so conspicuous a part, as to leave but little to be said by those who follow him in these exercises. It is enough for me to say that, without having the advantages and opportunities of our modern life, he so devoted himself to the study of books and of men and affairs as to make him at an early age a marked character among all those with whom he came in contact.

Nominated as lieutenant-governor of Indiana in the fall of 1860 on a ticket with Henry S. Lane, who then deservedly had a great reputation in the State, both were elected. The legislature in the early winter electing Governor Lane to the Senate, he immediately resigned the office of governor. By this resignation Mr. Morton became governor of the State at a perilous period in the history of our country. This elevation to the governorship gave him an opportunity for the display of the highest executive ability and enabled him to win the distinction of being among the greatest, if not the greatest, war governor of that period.

Indiana was so located geographically as to make it necessary that she should prepare at once in the most vigorous way to play her part in the civil war, beginning early in the year 1861. In addition to the location of the State in the Union, because of the character of its population there was a wide difference of opinion as to the duty of its citizens respecting the part it should take in the civil war. The leaders of one party were opposed to the war and bitterly antagonized the aggressive and vigorous policy of the governor.

This hostility continued, so that in the middle of his term a legislature was elected which in its majority was hostile politically to all the measures which he deemed necessary for the preservation and protection of the State and for the preservation of the Union itself. That legislature absolutely refused to appropriate money to carry on the ordinary operations of the State; it left all of its public institutions without appropriations for their support, and it failed to make appropriations for the military establishment of the State, thus compelling Governor Morton, in addition to his duties respecting military operations, to take the responsibility of pledging the credit of the State and his own credit to raise money to provide the necessary means to carry on the State institutions. He did not hesitate to take the responsibility, but he instantly pledged the credit of the State, relying upon its people, when another election should occur, to vindicate his conduct and pay the obligations thus created by him.

He was not disappointed in this reliance, for he was triumphantly reelected governor of the State. At the same election a legislature was chosen which was in absolute sympathy with his policy and his purposes, and arrangements were made for the full discharge of every obligation, I am assured, with the approval of the vast majority of the people of the State. His energy, activity, and vigor during that period strongly attached him to President Lincoln and the great War Secretary, Stanton, and he had the full confidence and approval of both.

When he entered this Chamber on the 4th of March, 1867, he was no stranger. His personality and his achievements preceded him. He brought with him a national reputation as pronounced and distinguished as that of any other man who ever entered this Hall, a national reputation achieved by the universal knowledge of the important services he had rendered the country as governor of Indiana during the most trying and turbulent period in our history.

The civil war had ended two years before, but the States lately in rebellion were still under military control and authority, and there was a wide difference of opinion as to their true relation to the Union. One party insisted that when the war ended the States in rebellion were entitled to be restored to the Union with full representation in both Houses of Congress without condition or limitation, as though the war had not taken place. Another party insisted that the Government of the United States could impose such conditions and limitations upon the restoration of those States as Congress might deem wise for the protection of all the inhabitants in their civil and political rights, and as would also insure the preservation of the Union of all the States.

As then was true in respect to the attitude of the two political

parties, there was a wide divergence among Republicans of that period as to what the conditions should be and what limitations should be placed upon the States as conditions of their restoration.

But there arose out of the war other pressing questions of great importance to our country. Our finances were in a disordered condition; our currency was such as to make business always a matter of doubt, requiring those who bought and those who sold to pay tribute and penalty to the money changers and to those who dealt in money. So during the period of Senator Morton's service these large questions were the subjects of continued discussion and debate.

Congress met on the 4th of March, 1867, when Senator Morton was sworn in as a member of this body. On the second day of the session Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, introduced a series of resolutions relating to the readmission of the Southern States into the Union, and made a speech in explanation of those resolutions. They were laid upon the table. One week after Senator Morton became a member of this body he called the resolutions from the table, and on the 12th of March made a speech upon the subject of reconstruction, which the Senator from Indiana in his speech just now characterized as second only to Webster's reply to Hayne. It was one of the most comprehensive discussions of the great question that was then pending as respects the restoration of the Union, and to my personal knowledge was listened to by a crowded Chamber of Senators and Representatives. It was after this speech that Mr. Sumner, I believe, stated that Governor Morton was the first Senator who ever entered this body and mounted the saddle and led his party from the beginning of his official career. While this was only partially true, because there were then here many of the most eminent men of our country, who had long service and who were justly entitled to the leadership of great parties and were leaders of men, it must be admitted that from that moment Oliver P. Morton was one of the Senators who had to be reckoned with in debate, and he became one of the most powerful of the leaders here.

He was an active participant in the debates from that time forward, and advocated, as the Senator from Indiana has already said, the imposition of what he regarded as just conditions preliminary to the admission to representation in Congress of the States lately in revolt, favoring the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments as necessary to accomplish that purpose. He also favored the reconstruction legislation then placed upon our statute books preliminary to the readmission of those States. He was certainly one of the most active in securing the adoption of the joint resolutions submitting to the States for their ratification the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution. It was believed then that it was unfair to have the suffrage prohibited to the colored race and yet allow them to be counted as part of the basis of representation under the provisions of the Constitution. The fourteenth amendment was based upon the idea that representation and suffrage should go hand in hand, and where the one was denied a denial of the other should follow.

Governor Morton took an active part in every phase of the question of restoration, and it may be truly said, as I have already said, that he was one of the most conspicuous men who pressed upon the country the policy finally adopted. Although this policy has often been criticised, as distinguished from that which proposed the restoration of the States without restrictions or conditions (and it is criticised even to-day), it is not possible now to say, even on the part of those critics, what would have followed a restoration based upon the idea that the moment the rebellion ceased that moment the States lately in rebellion could come back without condition or limitation and participate in the government of the country as though no revolt had taken place. Governor Morton was soon made chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, always an important committee in this body, as we know it is now, but especially important then because of the questions arising upon the admission of Senators from the Southern States. That committee had charge practically of all the legislation relating to representation in this body following 1867.

Such was the activity of Mr. Morton's mind that, although absorbed in this work, he was equally active as respects the finances of the country; and though not a member of the Finance Committee, he was active in shaping the policy of the Senate on every question affecting the finances during the period of his Senatorial service. It was claimed by many, after the close of the war, that the first step in the restoration of our disordered finances should be the funding of the greenbacks, to be followed by their cancellation. Mr. Morton, early in his service here, vigorously antagonized this view, and held that they should be used as a part of our currency until the natural growth of the country in wealth would enable the Government to provide for their easy convertibility into gold; and he steadfastly adhered to this position during all of his service here.

In 1866 a law was passed providing for the gradual retirement and cancellation of the greenback circulation, which would have secured that cancellation in probably six or seven years. In

1868—Mr. Morton took an important part in the debate—it was proposed that so much of this law as provided for the retirement of the greenbacks should be repealed, and that further cancellation of them should be prohibited. Mr. Morton advocated this policy with vigor, as I have said, and urged that the true way to deal with the question of the currency was to continue the paper issues of the Government in circulation until such time as the country would be restored to a condition of prosperity, and they could be easily made convertible into gold at the will of the holder. The provision authorizing the cancellation was then repealed.

The question of the funding of the debt, so as to bear a lower rate of interest, was pressing. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, brought forward from time to time measures looking to the refunding of the debt at a lower rate of interest, and also for the gradual retirement of the greenbacks as a necessary part of any plan looking to the restoration of specie payments. These measures were debated from year to year, Mr. Morton always participating in them and always insisting that specie payments could only come with the growth of the country and by gradual processes. In 1874 a new question arose because of the extraordinary issue of \$27,000,000 of greenbacks during the panic of 1873. Mr. Morton contended that under the law this was a legal exercise of power by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that a law should be passed affirming its legality; and such a law was passed under his leadership and vetoed by President Grant.

As a result of the elections of 1874 for members of the House of Representatives, the body which is elected by the people of the United States, the Democrats secured for the first time since 1860 a majority. By that time all the States had been restored to full representation in the Union, and the Democratic party for the first time, I repeat, had a majority in the House of Representatives. It was deemed necessary after the elections of 1874 that the Republican party should take some measure during the brief interval between the elections of 1874 and the approaching Democratic House of March, 1875, to put our finances upon a basis of safety that would at least be satisfactory to the great body of the people of the United States. So when we came here in December, 1874, the Republicans held a caucus, and they resolved that during the short session an effort would be made to secure a financial measure looking to the restoration of specie payments. In order to accomplish that it was necessary that all shades of opinion in the Republican party should be consulted. A committee of eleven Senators was appointed for that purpose, and I suppose now, after the lapse of these long years, it is fair for me, in a sense at least, to disclose the secrets of the caucus, though I have known such secrets to be disclosed within two or three days after the meeting of a caucus.

That caucus resolved that an honest effort should be made to compose those differences. The leaders of public opinion, as respects the question of greenbacks, were the Hon. Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, who wanted none of them, and the Hon. Mr. Morton, of Indiana, who wanted to preserve them as a part of the currency of the United States. As I said, eleven men were selected. Finally, after two or three weeks, they prepared a plan of legislation looking to the restoration of specie payments, the phraseology of which was acceptable to Mr. Edmunds, who wanted to destroy the greenbacks, and to Mr. Morton, who wanted to continue them. That legislation was submitted to this conference of Republicans, and after full consideration its provisions were unanimously assented to, although there was a great variety of opinion as to the true construction of the phraseology, and some of the provisions were unsatisfactory to many. But the caucus adopted the plan, placing then, as it places now, no restraint upon the individual judgment of any Senator, each being left free to follow his own judgment and to vote for or against it. This bill became a law by a party vote in both Houses of Congress, and it is known as the resumption act of 1875.

Now, the marked difference between these two great minds was that each believed the Supreme Court would place upon the phraseology adopted the view which each entertained respecting that matter. Fortunately, however, or unfortunately as the case may be, early in 1878 Congress passed a law forbidding the further retirement of the greenbacks, which afterwards the Supreme Court declared that it had the power to do; and thus the mooted question between these two lawyers—I mention it now because it is interesting historically—never could become a question of legal construction or interpretation by the Supreme Court.

The campaign of 1876 was most active, and although Mr. Morton was in feeble health, he took a conspicuous part in it. When he returned here he found a contest impending as to the result of the election. The votes of South Carolina, Louisiana, and one vote from Oregon were in dispute, and as these votes were counted the result might be changed. There was no Vice-President to count the vote, that duty falling upon the President pro tempore, a Republican Senator from the State of Michigan. A joint committee was raised to deal with this question, embracing the ablest men of both political parties in the two Houses. My personal

recollection is that Mr. Morton strongly favored the selection of this committee, a joint committee of the two Houses. Its mission was to devise a method whereby the votes could be counted in such way as to be satisfactory to the friends of the two candidates. There was evolved from the joint committee of seven members of each House what was known as the Electoral Commission bill.

Every member of that committee except the Senator from Indiana agreed to a favorable report upon that bill, and that alone is a sufficient illustration of the tenacity of his purpose and the resisting power he had, for there were upon that committee from both Houses the ablest and strongest men, including Senator Edmunds, of Vermont; Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey; Senator Thurman, of Ohio, this being a committee composed of members of both political parties. But Senator Morton insisted that the scheme they had devised was a plan which would inaugurate Mr. Tilden as President, when he knew that Mr. Hayes had been elected President. Therefore, with vigor in this Chamber he afterwards resisted the passage of that bill, which, however, receiving, as it did, the support of every Democrat but one and of nearly all the Republicans, became a law and a part of the history of this country.

It having been provided that that body should be composed of five Senators, five Representatives, and five justices of the Supreme Court, Mr. Morton was selected as one of the representatives of the Senate upon the Electoral Commission to decide the question as to the disputed votes in the electoral college. The electoral votes as counted by the commission elected Mr. Hayes President, the vote on every sharply contested question being 8 for Mr. Hayes to 7 for Mr. Tilden. This action, I know, has often been criticised as partisan, but I never could quite understand how it was that the majority were partisan because they were Republicans, and the minority were patriots because they belonged to another party. The truth is, and I am only speaking historically, that the men who served upon that commission did so with a high sense of the duty they owed to their country and to the people of the country, and that their sole desire was to make a decision according to the right as they viewed the right.

Now, a moment of personal recollection. I think it was one of the saddest things to see Senator Morton physically impaired while in the full vigor of his intellect, for I have never witnessed in this Chamber any Senator who could so clearly in the hurry of debate analyze the principle that underlies the argument of his opponent and in a few short sentences antagonize that principle and dissipate it. For ten years he was a member of this body, and I do not believe there was a single day in those ten years when he walked into this Chamber unaided, or that he ever entered this Capitol without the assistance of one or two attendants; yet he toiled on day by day and hour by hour, and sat here during the long vigils of the night when great debates were going on, taking his part effectively upon each and all these great questions, and upon every phase of them. Although during all the years of his service in the Senate he had an incurable malady upon him which impeded his power of locomotion, I believe that but for the services he rendered during the short period following the election of 1876 he might have been spared much longer to his country. But it was the drain and stress upon his mind and upon his physical system that hastened his death in the fall of 1877. He always spoke from his seat. His physical condition did not permit him to rise to speak in this Chamber. He sat there [indicating], and for a time there [indicating], but when he spoke he was always listened to.

Now, Mr. President, I have detailed my observation respecting Governor Morton in this Chamber and his work here. I have merely attempted to briefly outline the career of this strong man, who played a conspicuous part in the great affairs of our country during sixteen years of its history, and who has left an imperishable monument of his power as a leader, his ability as a statesman, and his earnest patriotism during that period. Indiana honors itself when it honors his memory by placing in Statuary Hall his statue, but in all the years which are to follow in the history of Indiana, of all the great men she has produced or may produce hereafter, the statue of only one of them can be placed beside that of Oliver P. Morton.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Mr. President, Oliver P. Morton was an elemental man. He had the sincerity and simplicity of nature. He was the personification of the people who are always natural, always elemental, and in the end necessarily always right. All great men are this. They have in them something of the oceans, the mountains, and the stars. In their presence the schemes of schemers seem illogical and absurd—seem like the houses of cards that children build. The road is always plain before them because they perceive with the large vision of the seer whither that road inevitably leads.

Such men have that courage which lesser men call folly, but which history always estimates aright, and to which the people in the end unfailingly respond. They do not hesitate to take their stand. They do not hesitate to act their thought. They do not

hesitate to put their destiny to the touch. Indeed, their destiny, their personal fortunes, are the last items they consider. Their cause or their country alone is a thing of consequence to them. Such are all the inspired and inspiring characters of human history. Such was Leonidas, such Caesar, such Cromwell, such Bismarck, such the greatest of all the great, our unapproached and unapproachable Washington. Men like these found states or save them. Men like these clear the rugged, and, to weaker men, the impossible way up the mountain, and, taking humanity by the hand, lead it upward to purer atmosphere and broader vision. And such a man was Indiana's titanic son, the elemental Morton.

Mr. President, to recount his services were superfluous. That my colleague has most eloquently done; how, when all was fear, confusion, even chaos, he set the bugle to his lips whose note of triumph called about his cause that minority which was the seed of the majority later on, because it was the seed of truth; how he spoke as well as thought, and acted as well as spoke, and sent regiments flying to Washington before other States had equipped a man; how he erected arsenals, bought uniforms, purchased medicines, borrowed vast sums on his personal responsibility, and, at the end, came to the accounting with hands unsoiled by the wealth that had poured through them; how he sent from Indiana alone more than a generation ago nearly a quarter of a million men—more than all our war with Spain required, nearly four times more than all our forces in our new possessions; how he came to this Senate and how he wrought here for justice and the right and how, at last, he died, "worn out," as he said, worn out by serving his country and working out the great purposes of God.

And to this I can not add. Of the few mighty names whose memory will increase is the name of Morton. It suggests the steadfast, the faithful, the eternal. It is one of those great rocks in a weary land in whose shadow humanity may abide. These vast characters attract the people by a sort of law of moral gravitation. The people trust them by an instinct that passes the wisdom of formal thought. The people know that these great characters are the agents of the eternal verities, even perhaps unconsciously to those characters themselves.

And the people remember them with an increasing memory, which, reacting, exalts the people ever in the memory. And so, Mr. President, do we remember Morton, and so is our remembrance a blessing.

Mr. President, I ask for the adoption of the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Shall the resolutions proposed by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. FAIRBANKS] be adopted?

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, March 26, 1900, at 12 o'clock m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, March 24, 1900.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read, corrected, and approved.

PUERTO RICO APPROPRIATION BILL.

The SPEAKER. In pursuance of the order of yesterday, the conference report on the Puerto Rico appropriation bill comes up for consideration, and the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. HITT. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. The Chair can not recognize the gentleman under this order.

Mr. CANNON. I yield thirty minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. McRAE].

Mr. McRAE. Does not the gentleman from Illinois desire to occupy any time?

Mr. CANNON. I will say that I am quite ready for a vote, and I do not now anticipate that we shall use much if any time on this side. Of course I can not say we will not, because I do not know what my friend will say.

Mr. McRAE. Does the gentleman think it is exactly fair to expect us to use thirty minutes without any explanation from that side?

Mr. CANNON. Well, we will let the matter proceed for twenty minutes; and then if it seems to be equitable that we shall use any time on this side, we will do it.

Mr. McRAE. Well, so far as I am concerned, I can just as well say now what I have to say as later. I should be glad, Mr. Speaker, if I can be called in fifteen minutes, as I have promised some of my time to another gentleman. I have been yielded, I understand, thirty minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has thirty minutes.

Mr. McRAE. Mr. Speaker, there is a sense of justice and fair play in the hearts and minds of the great body of American people that, when aroused, will on all proper occasions assert itself. On the Puerto Rican question the occasion has arisen and the people are expressing themselves in no uncertain manner. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The latest is from stalwart Republican Iowa. The legislature of that State passed day before yesterday the following resolution:

The people of Iowa are unalterably opposed to the establishment of any tariff duties between the United States and any territory acquired as a result of the Spanish-American war, the people of which accepted the sovereignty of this Government without resistance and voluntarily passed under the jurisdiction of its legislation and laws.

The newspapers say that Iowans here declare that their legislature knows nothing of Puerto Rico. I tell them they will find out that they know nothing of the people's sentiment. The New York Board of Trade and Transportation on the same day adopted the following, which I commend to the Representatives from that State:

We believe that in assuming the existing relations toward Puerto Rico this country accepted obligations which can not be honorably evaded; and that, apart from other considerations, due regard for pledges given demands the extension to that island of free commercial intercourse with the United States.

The Puerto Rico delegates to Washington have issued an appeal to the people of the United States, from which I desire to read some extracts. It begins with a quotation of the Golden Rule, with which the gentleman from Illinois ought to be familiar and ought to practice:

And as ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise.

These are grave moments in the history of your country as well as that of Puerto Rico. A solemn crisis is at hand, one that most intimately concerns the citizens of this free nation, and which means the salvation or the irreparable ruin "of the Gem of the Antilles," the survival or destruction of a loyal and trustful people, to the lasting credit or disgrace of the American Union and its governing powers.

In view of the signal events of the past few weeks and their critical effect upon the destinies of two countries which are, by virtue of authorized pledges, actual and implied, one and the same, it is expedient that the people of the United States should become aware of the memorable pledges made in their behalf at the time of the occupation of our island; what the National Legislature is doing regarding the fulfillment of those obligations; and, lastly, what the people of the island have a right to expect by way of civil rights and privileges—what they may equitably demand not only for the restoration of their former prosperity, but for the preservation of their very existence.

The American people and the press, who, thrusting aside all constitutional questions and all subterfuges or sophistries, have recently, almost with one voice, emphatically demanded for Puerto Rico, as her right, free commerce with the United States, will be startled and indignant beyond measure to learn that it is now proposed to fling the reduced tariff and a gift of \$2,000,000 as a "sop" to the starving and prostrate island, and to suppress all legislation in Congress establishing stable government—its gravest need—and to relegate the island, for another year at least, to the ruinous conditions of military rule.

Compared with this enormity, which means inevitably the putting out of the last ray of hope in the stricken island and turning it over to the blackness of despair, the tariff outrage shrinks to nothing. While, as a matter of principle, we could never assent to the imposition of any tariff on commerce between the United States and Puerto Rico, the reduced schedules proposed (especially if improved, as promised, by the addition of a liberal "free list" of food supplies, etc.) will perhaps permit tolerable and somewhat bettered conditions; but to deny us stable civil government, and the essentials to our very existence, which can come only through it, is to strike down at a blow every hope, promise, and possibility of redemption. What have we done; what do we lack, that this last, cold-blooded refinement of oppression should be decreed against us by the voices that pledged us, only so little ago, every good thing under the folds of the American flag?

Taken by the war power of this Republic—the most enlightened, resourceful, and powerful of the nations—into its possession, with every pledge and promise of all the benefits of which it boasts itself the exponent, by what right or pretext can it stand the scrutiny of God or man in this little island made to suffer woes far greater than those she once endured (but was rapidly surmounting) under the tyranny of Spain, and coldly and indifferently thrust into vassalage—not being "citizens," they are hence either subjects or slaves—its former rights curtailed, its markets taken away, and only the barest husks of charity thrown to it to feed upon? Will some one tell why they who came trustingly, confidently under the flag, and have loyally and devotedly given themselves to it, should be reduced to the condition of "white slaves" and bade be thankful for the pittance doled out to them?

Will some one tell why the people of Puerto Rico, a million strong, of Caucasian blood and of the Christian faith, with the refinement, culture, and intelligence of an ancient civilization strongly represented among them and influencing the masses; with a military, political, social, and financial history of which any people might well be proud; with a homogeneous population of exceptional individuality, intelligence, and commercial instinct; with one-quarter of its people able to read and write, and the percentage rapidly increasing; with more English-speaking residents than the whole Hawaiian Archipelago; tractable, loyal, and ambitious, with a wealth of tropical products lying at the very harbor gates of the United States; with their island—the furthest outpost of the nation—sure to be the first assailed in the event of war, and hence to be defended by their arms, should be thrust back under military dominion, while the hundred thousand people of the remote islands of the Hawaiian group should be erected into a Territory, the Constitution be extended to them, and free commerce unhesitatingly given them?

Can anyone give a good and sufficient reason why the people of this "Gem of the Antilles" should be treated worse than the heterogeneous, restless, and inchoate mass of Sandwich Islanders, to whom the simplest governmental proclamation must be issued in five languages; why this remote, much-mixed, and scattered people should be given full citizenship, full Territorial government, and all constitutional rights, and the same be denied to Puerto Rico?

Can anyone tell why the Kanaka Delegate from Hawaii should have a place and voice for this 100,000 ill-starred people on the floor of Congress while 1,000,000 souls of Puerto Rico—80 per cent of them white and 100 per cent Christian—who have had for years equal representation with any Spanish province

in the assembly and senate of the Spanish Cortes, * * * is to be permitted only a "resident commissioner" at Washington?

Friends—brothers, if Puerto Ricans have the right to call you so—we appeal to your sense of right and honor, praying that you may lift your voices against this perpetration of a crime against your own established principles, this repudiation of a nation's solemn promises to a loyal people starving at your doorstep, and who ask no charity, only justice, at your hands. We do not ask paternalism, but fraternalism; no other bounty than the right to labor and to prosper; not the crumbs from your feast, but the privilege of toiling on an equal footing and proving ourselves worthy to sit at the same board under the same flag. Is it too much to ask of an honorable individual or nation to fulfill an obligation written in patriots' blood? Once taken into the household, is it too much to ask to be treated, not as an outcast, not even as a guest, but as one of the family, in all honor?

The Puerto Ricans, therefore, confidently make a last appeal to a people who, once beholding their bitter condition and knowing the reason thereof, can not fail to rise in solid ranks for the fulfillment of sacred pledges and for the conferral of Territorial rights on the little island of starving brothers under the flag, who ask only justice and the right to live.

Party prejudices should be laid aside, for with partisanship the Puerto Rican delegates, in their effort to bring Congress to recognize their rights, have nothing to do. As Americans, and Americans only, they wish to judge and be judged in turn. As American citizens they plead for a million others to be received as American citizens, not as crown-colony subjects; as free and protected members of the body politic, not as objects of pauperizing charity, paternalism, or imperialistic dependence. They call upon every patriotic American to raise his voice in their behalf, that the integrity of the soldier's promise may be maintained, that the honor of a nation may be preserved, that a starving people may be allowed to work out their own salvation; that, in a word, Puerto Rico may indeed be free.

[Applause.]

That is what they ask. What shall the answer be? Two million dollars charity money unjustly collected from them, and a tariff wall that will nearly destroy all trade between them and this country. Will the American people submit to any such outrage against these poor people, who only ask the proud privilege of earning their bread by their own labor? [Applause.]

If the Republicans think the people of the country do not understand this issue, they will find themselves woefully mistaken, and if they continue along the narrow, selfish, partisan lines on which they have commenced to legislate, they will not receive the approval of the people in any section. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER. To whom does the gentleman yield?

Mr. McRAE. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PIERCE].

Mr. PIERCE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the passage of this measure, because I can see no good reason for it. I believe that Congress, as it has the power and authority, should at once pass some measure giving civil government to the Puerto Ricans and enable them in a legal and constitutional way to raise revenues in such manner as they may think right and proper. I believe that this measure is simply one to pull the Republicans out of a hole which they have got themselves into; and I do not believe that it should be passed by this House.

I notice in the Washington Post of this morning a cut applicable to gentlemen on the other side who have been changing their minds; and I want to read a little of the matter which accompanies this cut. Here is the sign: "Dr. Hanna, legislative specialist. Minds changed while you wait." [Laughter.]

It seems to me that this cartoon correctly represents the situation of the other side of the House. You are in a position where you do not know what to do. You voted under the crack of the leadership whip on that side in favor of what many of you now admit was against the sentiment of your constituents and against your own honest convictions. The Post gives the reason of some of the changes and how the changes were brought about.

In yesterday afternoon's Star we find a statement which corresponds with the notice in the Washington Post this morning. I will not take time to read it in my five minutes, but will ask permission to insert it in my printed remarks. The Star, a reputable paper, says that a prominent Republican member said to the Star reporter, or to the author of that article, that the reason the Republican party was taking the course that it has taken in this Puerto Rican matter was because certain concerns in this country had grappled you by the throat and told you, the leaders of the Republican party, that if you dared to refuse to follow the course that they pointed out they did not propose to put up any more money for the Republican campaign fund.

The article as published in the Star is as follows:

A MATTER OF MONEY—CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTION IN RETURN FOR PUERTO RICAN TARIFF—SERIOUS STATEMENT OF A REPUBLICAN—DESPERATE EFFORTS WILL BE MADE TO PASS THE BILL—PEACE COMMITTEE TO CONFER.

"The action of the Iowa legislature can not affect the situation in Congress. The deal has been made. It is a matter of money for the campaign, and the tariff measure will be carried through."

This statement was made by a Republican member of the House who supported the bill in the House by his vote.

"You may as well set it down that the deal will be carried out," he added. "The carrying out of the recommendation of the President for free trade with Puerto Rico would have deprived the party of a very considerable contribution; the adoption of the reverse policy insures a very large contribution."

"The possible unpopularity of the Puerto Rican tariff was balanced against the certainty of money to use in the campaign, and the decision was in favor of the campaign contribution. It was not expected that the storm of protest would be as strong as it is, but it is now too late for a change."

There is the reason as given here for the position which gentlemen on the other side have taken. Will they answer, is that statement correct and true? Is not the Star a responsible paper? It is a Republican paper. No one doubts its fidelity to this Administration and to President McKinley. What has President McKinley done? Will any of you gentlemen on that side dare state what his position is to-day? Will any of you rise on that side and tell us? When the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee comes to use his time will he or any other gentleman on that side of the House tell us where the President of the United States stands on this Puerto Rican question? [Applause.]

Mr. MADDOX. They have not seen him since breakfast. [Laughter.]

Mr. PIERCE of Tennessee. Why, sir, if we are to take this cut in the Post, there is no use in going up to the White House to find out what you think. All you need is to go to "Dr. HANNA" to find out what you on that side are in favor of; and you want to take these statements here, published in a strong and reputable paper, as to what your action and course are. Stand up and tell us why the change is—where your leader stands and where your President stands.

A MEMBER. And where they will stand to-morrow.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. McRAE. Will the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] now use some of his time?

Mr. CANNON. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, as I understand the report of the committee of conference as now presented, this bill, if the report be adopted, will stand substantially as it was when passed by the House a week or two ago. Along with 11 other Democrats, I then voted for this appropriation bill. I believed then and I believe now that it was the consistent position to take in accordance with the position we had taken in reference to the tariff which was proposed by the Ways and Means Committee as applied to Puerto Rican products. To my mind it is as inconsistent on our part to oppose the passage of this bill as it is inconsistent on the part of the majority of the House to offer and advocate it.

On the other side of the House it is admitted that the Puerto Ricans are entitled to relief from oppressive impositions. Upon this side we claim that not only should they be exempted from those impositions, but we claim that they are entitled to every possible relief that we can give them on account of the tariff. Under our construction the Constitution rests over Puerto Rico just as much as it does over every other American possession, and we have no more right to tax its products than those of any portion of this country. Under our view of the Constitution, as construed by the decisions of our courts, the people of Puerto Rico are protected from the imposition of any tariff, and in my humble judgment the Supreme Court will hold that such an imposition will be illegal.

Thus, under the law as it stands, inasmuch as there is no customs district in the island of Puerto Rico, the Executive of this nation must continue to collect tariff. Under the existing state of affairs the best we can do for those people in view of the present status is to refund to them the tariff taxes which have been thus forcibly and unavoidably taken from them under the law as it stands. Now, according to the position of our party, we would hold that we have no right to impose a 15 per cent tariff or any other tariff upon Puerto Rico. We would hold that a civil government should be established in the island at once.

We would hold that the further collection of import duties from the island should be stopped so soon as legislation could be enacted. We would hold that those taxes which had already been collected should be returned to them.

Now, if we can not get all that we wish, when the Republican party offer us this—not because they do it in the interest of Puerto Rico, but because of some political exigency—when they offer us this relief, or rather offer it to the Puerto Ricans, how can we consistently refuse to vote for it?

Mr. Speaker, I realize that this appropriation is presented by the Republican party simply as a sop to Cerberus. I realize that they are fleeing from the wrath to come. I believe that they have made, through their Ways and Means Committee, whom they have followed instead of the President, an egregious mistake, and they want to come down the tree as gracefully as possible. I believe the people of this country realize that while the voice is the voice of Jacob, still the hand is the hand of Esau. They believe that the real purpose of the Republican party is an imperial policy, to make subjects rather than citizens of the inhabitants of the island. You can not fool the people. Indiana, Iowa, and Illinois have been heard from, and, in my humble judgment, the rest of

the great West, in fact, this whole country, will respond in November in a voice whose meaning can not be misunderstood.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. CANNON. I will pass the time back to the gentleman from Arkansas, as nobody seems to desire to use it over here.

Mr. McRAE. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN].

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, when the proposition to fix the time within which to debate this measure was before the House, I was somewhat astonished at the close limitation imposed by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON]. When this subject was before us on a former occasion, after fixing a limitation upon the time allowed for discussion, it was found convenient afterwards to extend the debate.

At that time the subject was seemingly of great interest to gentlemen on the other side of the House. They found the task they have undertaken one of extreme difficulty. The coterie who do the thinking for the Republican majority in this Chamber, having proposed a new theory of constitutional construction which, followed to its legitimate conclusion, would revolutionize the Government, were amazed to find a few of their brethren in rebellion. The debate, as far as the friends of the Puerto Rico tax bill were concerned, resulted discreditably to their cause, but, strange to say, had the effect of quelling some of the mutineers. The bill passed the House and is now in the Senate. In its defense here its advocates garbled and mutilated the contents of one of the text-books—Kent, Cooley, Pomeroy—and the imposition was detected, exposed, and held up to public ridicule. The statesmen guilty of this misconduct regaled us with all sorts of oratory, from the ponderous, imperious, and oracular utterances of the gentleman from New York down to the rhythmic rhetoric of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. DOLLIVER]. They succeeded; the bill was passed; and forth with this bill, a measure born of an impulse such as prompts the marauder to restore stolen goods, was brought forward.

Such conduct presents to the country a pitiable spectacle, which is rendered worse by the declaration of a Republican organ published in this city that the Republican leaders forced the passage of the Puerto Rican tariff bill in compliance with a direct bargain for a campaign fund. It is not strange that such conduct should provoke an outcry from one end of the country to the other, and that even party organs should denounce you as quacks, innovators, and iconoclasts. Gentlemen, you will never succeed in educating the bar and the people of this country into acceptance of a theory of constitutional interpretation which would lead to the subversion of the Government. The desperate expedients resorted to here will not last through a campaign. Not even the ponderous arguments attributed by the press to statesmen who addressed the Republican caucus when the Puerto Rican tax bill was under consideration will convince the people that under the Constitution of the United States you can establish a government republican here and imperial in Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

Not even the magnetic speech which closed the discussion at this Republican caucus, which dealt with the most important question of constitutional law which has arisen in this country since 1860, will save you from the people's wrath. And what a speech that was!—the newspapers tell us that after you had wrestled long and earnestly with the grave constitutional questions under consideration; when there was not a ray of light to illumine your pathway; when you were still in doubt as to your duty to your party and your country there loomed up among you a figure and was evolved a speech which made your duty plain: "Boys, rally around the flag." It was a Republican speech, a spell-binder, and it helped amazingly. Thenceforth a number of insurgents had no difficulty in casting a vote which their judgment condemned, and which has won the curses and contempt of the country.

This bill will not help you. By its enactment you will admit that you have wrongfully imposed a tax upon the commerce of a part of the United States, and that you want to give the money back to the victims of the wrong.

Are you going to give it back to the persons from whom it was taken? No; you are going to give it to the Puerto Ricans, to be used in paying the expense of their government. And what is the effect of such a law? It is to impose the burdens of municipal control in Puerto Rico upon the production and commerce of Puerto Rico, thereby crippling their export trade, without the freedom of which you know they will be impoverished. Why do you not impose a tax upon the products of Iowa, preventing the people of that State from having free access to the markets and then make restitution by returning the money to the State treasury of Iowa? Of all taxation, that which hampers trade, which prevents the exchange of commodities between neighboring communities, is the most unjust and the most unnatural. This you know, yet you unhesitatingly assail the commerce of Puerto Rico by its imposition.

There is an analogy between this case and another that happened

many years ago. When Great Britain sought to impose taxes upon the colonies, there was a great outcry against it, and what was the answer of the British Government? They said, "We will make this tax low; we will cut it down to a merely nominal figure. We will put a very low tax upon tea; but we can not exonerate you from taxation without representation without giving up a principle for which we stand." And you stand to-day insisting upon this taxation because you want to establish this same accursed principle as permissible under a constitution framed by men who founded this Government upon the theory that it is infamous.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. McRAE. I yield one minute to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON].

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I shall not undertake to discuss this conference report in the time which has been allotted to me. I take it for granted that it will be adopted; but I arise to ask leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, with a view of placing in the RECORD some of the discussions of this measure by the public journals of this country. I ask leave to extend my remarks without now speaking.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent—

Mr. DOLLIVER. I would like to inquire what is the character of these publications?

Mr. RICHARDSON. They are editorials reviewing and criticizing the policy of the Republican party in respect to the Puerto Rican legislation.

Mr. DOLLIVER. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I wish to say, Mr. Speaker, that this is a very ungracious thing. I believe this is the first time I have ever asked leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, and if the gentleman desires—

Mr. DOLLIVER. I have no objection to the gentleman extending his own remarks, but I doubt the propriety of reprinting newspaper articles.

Mr. RICHARDSON. They decline to give time to discuss the measure, and now, when I get only one minute, and when I ask unanimous consent to extend, objection is made.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Before I take my seat I shall repeat my request. I would like to have the privilege of extending my remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. DOLLIVER. I have no objection to my friend extending, to any length, any remarks which he himself desires to submit; but I doubt the propriety of reprinting newspaper articles in our RECORD. That is the only thing I object to.

Mr. RICHARDSON. The gentleman, however, objects. That is all right.

Mr. McRAE. I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COX].

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, all I desire at present is to submit a plain, common-sense question. If Puerto Rico does not belong to the United States, to whom does it belong? If Puerto Rico is not under the Government of the United States, what government is it under? When you come to the Philippine Islands, you justify the war there upon the ground that the islands belong to the United States. Now, can any man cite me to an authority which holds that the Government of the United States has the right to impose a tax upon the citizens of the United States, or upon their commerce, or the people of the United States, or the people they govern, and after they have collected it give it back to them?

Now, there is but one question involved in this. Does it benefit the Puerto Ricans? It benefits two other classes. It protects the tobacco men in this country, and it protects the sugar men in this country; and I ask, as a common-sense proposition, why not let the Puerto Ricans retain their money at home without restriction and loss of collection and return, and let them use their money under their own direction or even under the direction of the United States, since we are administering the government there? I never heard of a proposition that to my mind seems to have as little reason in it as this. Suppose we should undertake to put a tax on one of our Territories for the purpose of building up schools, churches, etc. Is there a member of this House who would vote for it? Certainly not.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. COX. I would like to finish my sentence.

Mr. McRAE. I have promised all my time.

Mr. COX. I simply ask permission to finish my sentence. If anybody objects, I will sit down.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will have to speak in the time of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. McRAE].

Mr. COX. All right; I will not take any more time. I will ask leave to finish it in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McRAE. I now yield two minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. JAMES R. WILLIAMS].

Mr. JAMES R. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to use my two minutes in reading an editorial of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, one of the leading Republican papers of the country.

[Inter-Ocean, March 21, 1900.]

HONOR IS ABOVE EXPEDIENCY.

The chief reason now given for forcing the Puerto Rico tariff through the Senate is that this course is necessary to "save the House organization." In other words, "plain duty" no longer is to control the great Republican organization.

The prestige of a few Republican Representatives, whether they be right or wrong, is to be the guiding influence of the party of Lincoln.

That sort of policy and politics may pass muster in Washington, but not among the voters of the middle West. Nor will it pass muster in the press or on the stump in the campaign of next fall.

Think of it! On the one side are "our plain duty," our plighted faith, honor, honesty, and fair play, the future of the nation, the expansion policy that became ours at the cost of an international war. On the other side are perfidy, broken pledges, naked imperialism, desertion of the Republican platform of the last two years, repudiation of a far-reaching and farseeing statesmanship. And the proposal in Washington now is that the disgraceful side of this alternative shall be chosen to spare the feelings of the Hon. SERENO PAYNE, with his policy of a "warning precedent," cheap rum, and an Oxnardized colonial administration.

[Applause on the Democratic side.]

Well may Republican voters throughout the land wonder at the amazing fatuity which thus reckons them as nothing in the balance, when the Hon. SERENO PAYNE and the sugar and tobacco lobby take possession of the other scale.

[Applause on the Democratic side.]

And well may they ask their "leaders" in Washington to spare them such "reasons" as are being put forth from the Capitol to justify a breach of faith and a betrayal of trust planned against the people of this country and the people of Puerto Rico.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. JAMES R. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend the article in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to extend the article which he is reading in the RECORD. Is there objection?

Mr. CAPRON. I object.

Mr. JAMES R. WILLIAMS. Who objected?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. CAPRON. Objection is made because—

Mr. RICHARDSON. I object to any explanation of an objection. These objections will continue the balance of this session.

Mr. McRAE. I yield one minute to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. RIDGELY].

[Mr. RIDGELY addressed the House. See Appendix.]

Mr. McRAE. I yield one minute to the gentleman from New York [Mr. LEVY].

Mr. LEVY. Mr. Speaker, I can not vote in favor of the conference report. By it we practically agree to subsidize Puerto Rico indefinitely, or until otherwise provided for, and with this makeshift policy in force the continuation of the tax on Puerto Rican imports is forever assured.

By the donation of this bounty the present distress of the Puerto Ricans and the necessity for immediate relief is admitted, but, nevertheless, having taken away her markets, and in part having been responsible for her present prostrate commercial condition, it is proposed to tax them, to make them feel that they are under our rule but not under our laws.

And I am certainly opposed to the continuation of this subsidy. If it be necessary to place \$2,000,000 in the hands of the President to relieve Puerto Rico, I am satisfied that it should be done, but why should we pledge ourselves to continue this relief. As Puerto Rico's exports increase, as they surely will, the amount which we are asked to agree to return to them for their aid and relief and education will also increase, until in time it will reach a sum larger than any amount contemplated by this report.

If it be right to tax these Puerto Ricans, why not do it without pledging the return of the amount derived from the tax? If they must be supported, let us legislate from session to session for their support and appropriate whatever sum may be necessary for their relief, but do not let us pledge ourselves to their continual relief, which means a continuation of this unjust tax on their importations.

During the delivery of the above remarks the time of Mr. LEVY expired.

Mr. LEVY. I wish to have one-half minute more, in order to finish my remarks.

Mr. McRAE. I yield the gentleman one-half minute more.

Mr. LEVY resumed and concluded his remarks as above.

Mr. McRAE. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remainder of the time, two minutes and a half, I believe, to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FINLEY].

Mr. FINLEY. Mr. Speaker, believing as I do that Puerto Rico is a part of the United States, as much so as the State of New York or the Territory of Oklahoma, and believing, as I do, that the Constitution of the United States prohibits absolutely the imposition of any tax or duty on goods exported or shipped from any part of

the United States to any other part of the United States, whether the same be a State or a Territory, I must, to be consistent, vote against this bill.

Mr. Speaker, there is no question but that the Puerto Ricans are in the most deplorable condition of any people living under the flag of this country to-day.

Since Puerto Rico was ceded to the United States by Spain the island has been devastated by a cyclone, one of the most destructive in the history of the island. This storm destroyed, practically speaking, all crops in the island and the homes of many, and rendered the people destitute and helpless. Since that time recuperation, from an agricultural standpoint, has been slow, and many of the people are in want. In addition to this, the markets of the world have practically been closed to the Puerto Ricans by the unlawful action of the Administration in imposing the heavy burden of the Dingley tariff law upon all goods coming from Puerto Rico into the United States. Being unable to sell, they can not buy, and the markets of the world being practically closed to these people, their condition is deplorable indeed.

I am willing, however, to vote whatever appropriation may be necessary to relieve these people from immediate want, and until they can get on their feet, direct from the United States Treasury. We can very well afford to do this, Mr. Speaker, because since the island was ceded to us by Spain the Administration has unlawfully collected from these people on their goods coming into our ports the sum of \$2,095,455.88. Had this tax not been collected this amount of money would to-day be in the pockets of the Puerto Rican people, and to this extent, in my judgment, we are the debtors of the Puerto Ricans.

I do not hesitate, however, to say that even if this were not the case I would vote an appropriation to place food in the mouths of the citizens of the United States who have been brought to starvation by a most devastating storm, as the Puerto Ricans have been, or by ruinous floods, as some of the people in the Mississippi Valley have been in past years.

But, Mr. Speaker, I have already, by my vote in this House, expressed my willingness that the Government of the United States should relieve the sufferings of the poor and destitute Puerto Ricans when, with the minority, I voted to concur in the Senate amendments to this bill.

The bill provides that the revenues hereafter to be collected on importations from Puerto Rico to the United States under existing law (the Dingley tariff law) shall be segregated and be expended by the President of the United States for the benefit and government of Puerto Rico.

This provision, in my opinion, renders the bill most objectionable, because it is a tacit, if not an explicit, avowal by Congress that the Dingley tariff rates are properly imposed upon all goods shipped from Puerto Rico to any of the States or Territories of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I am unwilling to concede this. If Puerto Rico is a part of the United States, then no tax on her products shipped to other parts of the United States can be imposed. If Puerto Rico is not a part of the United States, I do not understand by what authority our flag floats over that island and the jurisdiction of the United States is asserted there. As stated above, the provisions of this bill practically avow the right of Congress to levy and collect taxes on goods shipped from one part of the United States to another. Not only this, but the taxes are segregated for a particular purpose, to wit, for the sole benefit of the government and benefit of the island of Puerto Rico.

Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States provides that Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, imposts, and excises, to pay the public debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

This provision of the Constitution gives to Congress an unlimited power of taxation for the purposes named, subject to the limitation that such taxes shall be uniform throughout the United States, and subject to the further limitation that the taxes levied must be either to pay the public debts or to provide for the common defense or general welfare of the United States.

In other words, the power of taxation is not unlimited in its character. First, the tax levied must be for purposes national in their object or character. Congress has no authority and no power under section 8, Article I, or under any other provision of the Constitution of the United States, to levy and collect taxes for any purpose other than a national purpose.

The provisions of this bill admit the legality of the taxes heretofore collected on goods coming from Puerto Rico into the United States and sanction a continuance of the tax, thus violating the section of the Constitution above quoted, which requires that all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States, and by its provision providing that the tax thus collected shall be used for a particular purpose further violates the provisions of the Constitution which limit the authority of Congress to levying taxes for a national purpose.

Now, if Puerto Rico is not a part of the United States, as the Republican majority in this House hold, Congress has no authority to levy a tax for the people of the island of Puerto Rico and its government on goods coming into the ports of the United States. If it is a part of the United States, as we contend, then Congress has no right to place a tax upon goods shipped from that island to any port in the United States, because this violates the rule of uniformity required in taxation.

So, Mr. Speaker, my objections to this bill are, briefly summed up: First, that it is an admission or avowal by Congress that the tax hereafter to be levied and collected under the Dingley tariff law on Puerto Rican goods coming into our ports will be properly levied and collected when, in my judgment, the levy and collection of this tax is not warranted by the Constitution of the United States; and, second, because the levy and collection of this tax is a violation of section 8, Article I, providing uniformity in such tax; and, third, because the tax hereafter to be levied and collected on Puerto Rican goods coming into our ports is for a special purpose and is not national in its character.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized to control the time until 1 o'clock.

Mr. CANNON. I supposed I had twenty-five minutes, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. FINLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. At 1 o'clock the vote is to be taken.

Mr. CANNON. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE].

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I should not have said a word or noticed the statement made in the Evening Star if it had not been brought into this discussion by gentlemen on the other side. The statement, on its face reputed to have been made by some gentleman upon this side of the House, is manifestly false. If there is any party interested in this bill or interested in the tariff bill that is able to contribute to the campaign of either party, it must be either the sugar trust or the tobacco trust. The same "respectable" Evening Star, in an editorial two or three days since, said that Henry T. Oxnard, "the head of the sugar trust," had been here urging free trade for Puerto Rico; and yet there is not a printer's devil connected with the Evening Star that ought not to know that Henry T. Oxnard is interested only in a couple of beet-sugar factories, the whole annual output of which does not exceed 15,000 tons, against a million and a half tons of sugar refined by the American Sugar Refining Company.

One or two gentlemen on that side of the House to-day propose to return this \$2,000,000 to the men that paid it into the Treasury. The papers inform us that Mr. JONES of Arkansas, the head of the Democratic national committee, makes the proposition to return this money to the men who paid the tariff. And who are the men? Why, it appears that \$1,800,000 of the money was paid in as tariff on sugar. By whom? By the American Sugar Refining Company, either directly or through their brokers in the city of New York. Those are the men who paid the money. Are you gentlemen willing to vote it back to them? Who will get the benefit of it? They bought the sugar of Puerto Rico, presumably at the market price, about 2 cents a pound; they refine it here, for every pound is raw sugar and must be refined before it enters into commerce; they paid the duty; and when this comes before the House, the only proposition by the other side is what? Not to give the money to the Puerto Ricans, not to give it to the men who received this small price for the sugar, less the tariff, when they sold it to the American Sugar Refining Company, but to give the money back to the sugar trust; and your whole effort has been to remove all tariff from articles coming from Puerto Rico to the American Tobacco Company and the American Sugar Refining Company and benefit these two gigantic trusts in the United States, to help the tobacco company to place their cigarettes, which they are now making in the factory in Puerto Rico, entirely on the free list and unhampered by any tariff, and you dare to come in here and insinuate that Mr. Oxnard, who in his small way is a competitor of the sugar trust, or some other gentleman in the beet-sugar business, is buying up this side of the House by an agreement to contribute to campaign funds, when the boodle, if there is a dollar of it, is against the proposition of any tariff on sugar or tobacco coming from the island of Puerto Rico. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I shall talk about this conference report. It is founded upon a bill that I had the honor to introduce in the House and passed by unanimous consent so far as its consideration was concerned, when any one man on that side of the House could have stopped its consideration. You did not do it. We discussed it and passed it. One hundred and eight of you voted against it. It went to the Senate, and the Senate amended it. It came back to the House, and the House nonconcurrent in the Senate amendment. It went to a conference, and the bill now, by the conference report, is in substance the bill that the House

passed in the first instance. One hundred and eight of you voted against it then, and no doubt that 108, possibly more, will vote against it now.

But you seek this morning to play the cuttlefish; you come in here and talk about campaign funds; you come in here and talk about free trade and about American citizenship, and in talking misrepresent the political history of the country. In talking you seek to divert attention from the material matter before the House, hoping that the attention of the country will be diverted from your votes by your talk.

This bill gives for the benefit of Puerto Rico every dollar heretofore collected. Aye, more; it gives for the benefit of Puerto Rico every dollar that shall be collected upon imports under existing law in the future. And it ought to. You are sorry for "poor Puerto Rico;" and yet, when the practical relief comes, your voices say "no." Speaking respectfully, and measuring my words, for a real or supposed political advantage, in my judgment, you would hold up the million of people in Puerto Rico to such starvation that the sun would shine through their bodies, if you thought you could get a little political advantage by it.

Now, you pity us poor Republicans, you say, for the terrible condition that we are in, and you say what this paper said, and what that paper said, and what this person and that person said. None of these things move me. I believe, as I stand here, that Puerto Rico and the Philippines and all newly acquired territory belong to the United States, and through the decades and centuries to come they will continue to belong to the United States, the United States making such legislation and administration as to take care that they do not damage us and that we do the best thing possible for them. [Applause on the Republican side.] You believe to the contrary. After voting the twenty millions, after voting to ratify the treaty, you believe that the United States should wash its hands of the Philippines, and for that purpose you beget strange doctrines. You go back on the record of Jefferson and Jackson; you go back on the legislation and decisions touching the Louisiana purchase and Florida, and you go back on the decision of the courts. You are good Lord and good devil for anything and everything. [Laughter.]

I had rather stand here now advocating correct legislation, and practically meet the present conditions and the future conditions, and take my chances for success upon the very right than to contest with you in racing along the line of error and false principle. [Applause on the Republican side.] For one, I will not follow your counsel. If for half a century your counsel at any and all times had been followed, it would have resulted in anarchy and destruction of the Constitution and the Government. Aye, no man can point to any action upon the part of the Democratic party here and now and for fifty years but, in seeking assent to the propriety of its action, would have to bow his head in shame when he asked it. [Applause on the Republican side.]

And here you are posturing and asking for power under false pretenses. Thank God, the intelligence of this country is sufficient, as I believe, to perceive the right and weigh you in the balance; and I trust when it casts you all into the abyss of defeat, as it will in November next, as surely as to-morrow's sun rises, that you will fall this time down to everlasting perdition politically, where you belong. [Great applause on the Republican side and laughter on the Democratic side.]

The SPEAKER. Under the order made yesterday, the time for debate has expired, and the vote must now be taken on the conference report. The question is on agreeing to the report.

The question having been put,

The SPEAKER. The ayes appear to have it.

Several members called for a division.

Mr. MCRAE and Mr. CANNON called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 135, nays 87, answered "present" 21, not voting 107; as follows:

YEAS—135.

Aldrich,	Cochrane, N. Y.	Gardner, N. J.	Lacey,
Alexander,	Connell,	Gill,	Lane,
Babcock,	Cooper, Wis.	Gillet, N. Y.	Lawrence,
Bailey, Kans.	Cousins,	Gillett, Mass.	Long,
Barham,	Cromer,	Graff,	Loud,
Bell,	Cummings,	Graham,	Loudenslager,
Bingham,	Curtis,	Greene, Mass.	Loyering,
Boreing,	Cushman,	Hall,	Lybrand,
Boutell, Ill.	Dahle, Wis.	Hamilton,	McCleary,
Bowersock,	Dalzell,	Heatwole,	McPherson,
Brick,	Davenport, S. A.	Hedge,	Mahon,
Bromwell,	Davenport, S. W.	Hemenway,	Mann,
Brosius,	Davey,	Henry, Conn.	Marsh,
Brown,	Davidson,	Hepburn,	Meekison,
Burke, S. Dak.	De Vries,	Hill,	Mercer,
Burkett,	Dick,	Hitt,	Mesick,
Burleigh,	Dolliver,	Hopkins,	Metcalf,
Burton,	Driscoll,	Hull,	Miller,
Butler,	Emerson,	Jack,	Minor,
Calderhead,	Esch,	Jenkins,	Mondell,
Cannon,	Fletcher,	Jones, Wash.	Moody, Mass.
Capron,	Fordney,	Joy,	Morgan,
Chanler,	Foss,	Kahn,	Morris,
Clarke, N. H.	Fowler,	Kerr,	Mudd,
Cochran, Mo.	Gardner, Mich.	Knox,	Needham,

Newlands,
O'Grady,
Olmsted,
Overstreet,
Parker, N. J.
Payne,
Pearre,
Phillips,
Ray,

Roberts,
Rosenberg,
Russell,
Scudder,
Shafroth,
Shattuc,
Shelden,
Spalding,
Sperry,

Sprague,
Steele,
Stevens, Minn.
Stewart, N. J.
Stewart, N. Y.
Stewart, Wis.
Sulloway,
Thayer,
Tongue,

Vreeland,
Wadsworth,
Watson,
White,
Wilson, Idaho
Wilson, S. C.
Wright,
Young.

NAYS—87.

Allen, Ky.
Ball,
Bankhead,
Bartlett,
Benton,
Bradley,
Brantley,
Brenner,
Brewer,
Brundidge,
Burke, Tex.
Burleson,
Caldwell,
Catchings,
Clark, Mo.
Clayton, Ala.
Clayton, N. Y.
Cox,
Crawford,
Crowley,
Cusack,
Davis,

De Graffenreid,
Denny,
Dinsmore,
Elliott,
Finley,
Fitzpatrick,
Fleming,
Gaston,
Gilbert,
Glynn,
Green, Pa.
Griggs,
Hay,
Henry, Miss.
Henry, Tex.
Howard,
Jett,
Johnston,
Kitchin,
Kleberg,
Lanham,
Latimer,

Ryan, Pa.
Salmon,
Sheppard,
Sims,
Slayden,
Small,
Smith, Ky.
Snodgrass,
Spight,
Stark,
Stephens, Tex.
Stokes,
Sutherland,
Swanson,
Talbert,
Turner,
Underwood,
Vandiver,
Wheeler, Ky.
Williams, J. R.
Williams, Miss.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—21.

Barney,
Berry,
Bishop,
Brownlow,
Cooper, Tex.
Cowherd,

Dougherty,
Eddy,
Fitzgerald, Mass.
Gibson,
Griffith,
Grosvenor,

Packer, Pa.
Pugh,
Zenor.

NOT VOTING—107.

Acheson,
Adams,
Adamson,
Allen, Me.
Allen, Miss.
Atwater,
Bailey, Tex.
Baker,
Barber,
Bartholdt,
Bellamy,
Boutelle, Mo.
Breazeale,
Broussard,
Bull,
Burnett,
Campbell,
Carmack,
Cooney,
Corliss,
Crum,
Crumpacker,
Daly, N. J.
Dayton,
De Armond,
Dovener,
Driggs,

Faris,
Fitzgerald, N. Y.
Foster,
Fox,
Freer,
Gaines,
Gamble,
Gayle,
Gordon,
Grow,
Haugen,
Hawley,
Hoffecker,
Jones, Va.
Ketcham,
Landis,
Lester,
Linney,
Littauer,
Littlefield,
Livingston,
Lorimer,
McAleer,
McCall,
McLain,
May,
Meyer, La.

Moody, Oreg.
Mulier,
Noonan,
Otjen,
Pearce, Mo.
Polk,
Powers,
Prince,
Quarles,
Ransdell,
Reeder,
Reeves,
Riordan,
Rixey,
Robb,
Robinson, Ind.
Robinson, Nebr.
Rucker,
Ruppert,
Shackelford,
Sherman,
Showalter,
Sibley,
Smith, Ill.
Smith, H. C.
Smith, Samuel W.
Wise,
Wiegler.

So the report of the committee of conference was adopted.

Mr. LAMB. On this proposition I have voted "no." I am paired with the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. WISE, and desire to withdraw my vote.

Mr. ZENOR. Mr. Speaker, on this roll call I voted "no." I am paired with my colleague, Mr. FARIS. I desire, therefore, to withdraw my vote and be noted "present."

Mr. COOPER of Texas. I desire to withdraw my vote. I am paired with my colleague, Mr. HAWLEY. If he were present, I would vote "no." I desire to be marked "present."

Mr. BERRY. I desire to withdraw my vote and be marked "present." I am paired with Judge POWERS, of Vermont.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. I understand I am paired with my colleague, Mr. SOUTHARD. I thought that pair had expired yesterday, but I understand my colleague has not returned. I desire, therefore, to withdraw my vote and be marked "present."

The following pairs were announced:

For this session:

Mr. REEVES with Mr. SPARKMAN.

Mr. PACKER of Pennsylvania with Mr. POLK.

Mr. WANGER with Mr. ADAMSON.

Until further notice:

Mr. GROSVENOR with Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana.

Mr. EDDY with Mr. ROBB.

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio with Mr. FOX.

Mr. GIBSON with Mr. TATE.

Mr. MCCALL with Mr. GAINES.

Mr. PRINCE with Mr. GRIFFITH.

Mr. BROWNLOW with Mr. CARMACK.

Mr. SOUTHARD with Mr. NORTON of Ohio.

Mr. SMITH of Illinois with Mr. GAYLE.

Mr. WEYMOUTH with Mr. BROUSSARD.

Mr. PUGH with Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama.

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH with Mr. RANSDELL.

Mr. BISHOP with Mr. LESTER.

Mr. TAWNEY with Mr. COWHERD.

Mr. HAWLEY with Mr. COOPER of Texas.
 Mr. VAN VOORHIS with Mr. GORDON.
 Mr. GAMBLE with Mr. NOONAN.
 Mr. SHERMAN with Mr. DRIGGS.
 Mr. DAYTON with Mr. MEYER of Louisiana.
 Mr. BARNEY with Mr. ALLEN of Mississippi.
 Mr. ADAMS with Mr. MCALDER.
 Mr. BULL with Mr. MAY.
 Mr. ACHESON with Mr. McLAIN.
 Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH with Mr. RUCKER, until April 5.
 Mr. CORLISS with Mr. LENTZ, until April 1.
 Mr. WEEKS with Mr. KLUTZ, until April 2.
 Mr. GROUT with Mr. LIVINGSTON, until March 28.
 Mr. PEARCE of Missouri with Mr. FITZGERALD of New York, until Wednesday next.
 Mr. BARTHOLOMEW with Mr. DOUGHERTY, until March 28.
 Mr. KETCHAM with Mr. MULLER, until Tuesday next.
 Mr. THROPP with Mr. QUARLES, until March 26 (inclusive).
 Mr. HOWELL with Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina, until March 26 (inclusive).
 Mr. LINNEY with Mr. ROBINSON of Nebraska, until March 26.
 Mr. FARIS with Mr. ZENOR, until March 26.
 Mr. WARNER with Mr. COONEY, until March 30.
 Mr. WISE with Mr. LAMB, until Tuesday next.
 Mr. CRUMPACKER with Mr. MIERS of Indiana, until March 27.
 For this day:
 Mr. LANDIS with Mr. WILLIAM E. WILLIAMS.
 Mr. HAUGEN with Mr. TERRY.
 Mr. GROW with Mr. JONES of Virginia.
 Mr. FREER with Mr. RIXEY.
 Mr. LITTAUER with Mr. DE ARMOND.
 Mr. CRUMP with Mr. UNDERHILL.
 Mr. ALLEN of Maine with Mr. FITZGERALD of Massachusetts.
 Mr. REEDER with Mr. DALY of New Jersey.
 Mr. YOUNG with Mr. BREAZEALE.
 Mr. SHOWALTER with Mr. BURNETT.
 Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine with Mr. WILSON of New York.
 Mr. WATERS with Mr. BARBER.
 Mr. POWERS with Mr. BERRY.
 Mr. MOODY of Oregon with Mr. ZIEGLER.
 Mr. HOFFECKER with Mr. SULZER.
 Mr. LITTLEFIELD with Mr. BAILEY of Texas.
 Mr. LORIMER with Mr. FOSTER.
 Mr. THOMAS of Iowa with Mr. RIORDAN.
 Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH with Mr. RUPPERT.
 Mr. BAKER with Mr. ATWATER.
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
 On motion of Mr. CANNON, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

OPEN DOOR IN CHINA.

Mr. HITT. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I desire to submit a privileged report.
 The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HITT] submits the following privileged report.
 The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas the commercial community of the United States is deeply interested in ascertaining the conditions which are to govern trade in such parts of the Chinese Empire as are claimed by various foreign powers to be within their "areas of interest;" and

Whereas bills are now pending before both Houses of Congress for the dispatch of a mission to China to study its economic condition: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit to the House of Representatives, if not incompatible with the public service, such correspondence as may have passed between the Department of State and various foreign governments concerning the maintenance of the "open-door" policy in China.

Mr. HITT. Mr. Speaker, the report of the committee is unanimous, and I trust the House will adopt the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. HITT, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

TRANSPORTATION OF DUTIABLE MERCHANDISE.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 7939) to amend an act approved June 10, 1880, governing the immediate transportation of dutiable merchandise without appraisement.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the privileges of the act approved June 10, 1880, governing the immediate transportation of dutiable merchandise without appraisement, be, and the same are hereby, extended to the ports of Laredo, Eagle Pass, and Laredo, Tex., and Nogales, Ariz.

The following amendment, recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means, was read:

In line 7, after the word "and," strike out the word "Laredo" and insert in lieu thereof the words "El Paso."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The amendment of the committee was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.
 On motion of Mr. SLAYDEN, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

MEMORIAL OF GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Mr. McCLEARY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on the Library, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 6240) for the preparation of plans or designs for a memorial or statue of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant on ground belonging to the United States Government in the city of Washington, D. C.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War, the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be, and they are hereby, appointed a commission to secure plans and designs for a statue or memorial of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, late President of the United States and General of the Armies thereof, to be erected on ground belonging to the United States in the city of Washington, D. C.; and said commission shall, by advertisement or otherwise, as they may deem proper, request from leading artists or architects competitive plans or designs of such a statue or memorial, and the sum of \$5,000 is hereby appropriated for expenses attending the securing of such designs and for the payment to the five artists or architects whose plans may be favorably considered by said commission, which shall be reported to Congress with a careful estimate of the cost of such memorials or statues.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Let us have some explanation, Mr. Speaker, of the object of the resolution.

Mr. McCLEARY. Mr. Speaker, this bill looks toward the erection in this city, on ground belonging to the United States Government, of a memorial or statue of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. The bill appropriates the sum of \$10,000 for the preparation of plans or designs.

Thirty-five years have passed since General Grant's active military career was crowned with victory, twenty-four years since his civil career came to a close, and fifteen years since he breathed out his life on Mount McGregor. It seems strange that we have waited so long before erecting in this capital city of the country he served so well a memorial worthy of the man and of the nation.

He is honored and loved North and South. The North remembers and honors him for his fortitude in the hour of danger; the South remembers and loves him for his kindness in the hour of triumph. The South does not forget that the same voice which at Donelson thundered out "Immediate and unconditional surrender," also spoke at Appomattox the words of a brother, "Let them take their horses. They will need them on their farms." [Applause.] The South has not forgotten that the stern purpose expressed in the sentiment, "We will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer," was softened, after the war was over, in the all-comprehending love of the man, into the sentiment, "Let us have peace." While the conflict raged he was the incarnation of "grim-visaged war," stern, resolute, resistless. But when the fratricidal strife was over, the sternness of his features relaxed, his eyes grew kindly, and the knightly soul of the great commander exhibited itself in serving and saving those who had laid down their arms.

I believe, sir, that all of his countrymen, North and South, unite in admiration for his genius and affection for his character. It seems right and proper, therefore, that we should, since it has not been sooner done, take the action contemplated by the bill, which the committee unanimously reports. I accept as my own the language of the report, written by my colleague on the committee, Mr. CUMMINGS, of New York:

The Committee on the Library, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6240) for the preparation of plans or designs for a memorial or statue of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant on ground belonging to the United States Government in the city of Washington, D. C., have examined the same and submit the following report:

Fifteen years have passed since Gen. Ulysses S. Grant died. No man in this country was ever more deeply loved or more sincerely mourned than he.

Scanning his life—following it year by year from infancy to the last day at Mount McGregor—it aptly illustrates individual opportunities and achievements in the American Republic. His errors of judgment, his failures, and his afflictions only mark him as human. His great work shows the touch of Divine Inspiration.

Of humble lineage, he was ever in sympathy with the common people. In the height of his glory, whether at home or abroad, receiving the homage due to the Chief Magistrate of the nation, or being entertained by the courts of Europe and of the Orient, he represented the citizenship of the United States.

It is not necessary in this report to review the services which General Grant rendered his country. They are written on the pages of history. They are known to all his countrymen. To the statesmen; to the soldier on the land and the sailor on the sea; to the rich and the poor; to the capitalist and the laborer; to the million of aging veterans who served under him and to the boy just learning to read, his is a household name dear as that of Washington and Lincoln. The heart of every patriotic American thrills as he recalls the great victories from Donelson to Appomattox, and is filled with gratitude for the man who, under Providence, was so instrumental in preserving the integrity and perpetuity of the Union.

With all his strength of character and tenacity of purpose, with all his wonderful endowments, and with all his triumphs as a soldier and as a President, he was possessed of such gentleness of soul, such simplicity of heart, such purity of character, such unselfish devotion, that he not only commanded the respect and admiration of the world, but won the love and affection of all his countrymen.

From time immemorial grateful people have erected monuments to the memory of their illustrious dead. It is wise and proper thus to do, but it is not wise and proper to so long delay the expression of gratitude as to excite the remark and wonder of visitors from foreign shores at our seeming indifference.

That no monument or memorial has ever been erected at the national capital to the memory of this great man seems almost incredible.

The parks and reservations of Washington everywhere reveal the sculptor's art, commemorating the memory of our noble and heroic dead. Sherman, Hancock, Sheridan, Logan, Rawlins, Thomas, and McPherson, who all served under him, have been reproduced in bronze. Why, then, should the greatest of them all be not thus remembered?

Your committee believe the action required should be delayed no longer, lest Congress and the people of the national capital be charged with ingratitude and forgetfulness.

The accompanying bill, which simply makes an appropriation of \$5,000 for the preparation of plans or designs for a memorial or statue of General Grant on ground belonging to the United States Government in this city, receives the unanimous support of the committee, and its passage is recommended.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Does the bill provide for a commission?

Mr. McCLEARY. Yes. It is to consist of the Secretary of War, the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Minnesota propose an amendment?

Mr. McCLEARY. There is an amendment proposed by the committee, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota, by direction of the committee, offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out, in line 2, page 2, after the word "of," the word "five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "ten;" so that it will read: "The sum of \$10,000."

Mr. MERCER. Will the gentleman from Minnesota yield for a minute?

Mr. McCLEARY. Certainly.

Mr. MERCER. Since introducing this resolution, Mr. Speaker, I have received letters from all parts of the United States urging the immediate action of Congress upon it. I hope there will be no objection to its passage.

The amendment of Mr. McCLEARY was agreed to.

The joint resolution as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. McCLEARY, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

BOARDING OF VESSELS.

Mr. SMALL. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 5067) concerning the boarding of vessels.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to prescribe and enforce regulations governing the boarding of vessels at the seaports of the United States, and for that purpose to employ any of the officers of that Department.

SEC. 2. That each person violating such regulations shall be subject to a penalty of \$100.

SEC. 3. That this act shall be construed as supplementary to section 9 of chapter 374 of the statutes of 1882, and section 4906 of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 4. That this act shall take effect thirty days after its passage.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The following amendments, recommended by the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, were read:

In line 4, after the word "prescribe," insert the words "from time to time."

In line 9, after the word "of," insert the words "not more than."

And in line 10, after the word "dollars," insert "or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or both, in the discretion of the court."

Mr. SMALL. I also offer two other amendments by direction of the committee.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the other amendments offered by the committee.

The Clerk read as follows:

In line 5, after the word "vessels," insert the word "arriving."

In line 6, after the word "States," insert the words "before such vessels have been properly inspected and placed in security."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. SMALL, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the following titles:

H. R. 4686. An act for the relief of J. A. Ware;

H. R. 6139. An act granting a pension to Lucinda Haggard;

H. R. 6092. An act granting a pension to Louisa Stearns;

H. R. 7622. An act granting an increase of pension to Peter M. Heaton;

H. R. 5546. An act granting an increase of pension to George White;

H. R. 6031. An act granting a pension to James W. Carmody;

H. R. 5544. An act granting a pension to Loua A. Morgan;

H. R. 7368. An act granting an increase of pension to Sherman D. Plues;

H. R. 6911. An act granting an increase of pension to James R. Sawtell;

H. R. 2802. An act granting an increase of pension to John W. Brisbois;

H. R. 5229. An act granting a pension to Sarah Potter;

H. R. 6028. An act granting a pension to John H. Meeker;

H. R. 5126. An act granting an increase of pension to James J. McMains;

H. R. 3809. An act granting an increase of pension to Elisha B. Seaman;

H. R. 6144. An act granting an increase of pension to Margaret A. Porter;

H. R. 5949. An act granting a pension to Frederick Weber;

H. R. 2792. An act granting a pension to Peter Cummings;

H. R. 205. An act granting an increase of pension to Isaac D. Smith;

H. R. 4298. An act granting an increase of pension to John M. McCord;

H. R. 3966. An act granting an increase of pension to David Talman;

H. R. 1989. An act granting a pension to Marie Wiersang;

H. R. 2382. An act granting an increase of pension to Eli Overhultz;

H. R. 4961. An act granting an increase of pension to Margaret Gangloff;

H. R. 7896. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Lybarger;

H. R. 7114. An act granting an increase of pension to John S. Parker;

H. R. 3470. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Weeden;

H. R. 4854. An act granting a pension to James L. Whidden;

H. R. 1944. An act granting an increase of pension to Eli C. Walton;

H. R. 541. An act granting a pension to Ellen Norwood;

H. R. 539. An act granting a pension to Louisa S. Wilson;

H. R. 2389. An act granting an increase of pension to Edward Boyle;

H. R. 5180. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas Adams; and

H. R. 4441. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel C. Krickbaum.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title; in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

S. 2882. An act to authorize the Cambridge Bridge Commission to construct a drawless bridge across the Charles River, in the State of Massachusetts.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to request the House of Representatives to return to the Senate the bill (S. 477) granting a pension to Levi C. Faught.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees as indicated below:

S. 3106. An act relating to the accounts of United States marshals and the clerks of the district courts for the Territory of Utah—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3254. An act to amend section 953 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the signing of a bill of exceptions—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 733. An act concerning the boarding of vessels—to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. BAKER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles; when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 9080. An act appropriating, for the benefit and government of Puerto Rico, revenues collected on importations therefrom since its evacuation by Spain, and revenues hereafter collected on such importations under existing law;

H. R. 5390. An act granting a pension to Maria E. Mailley; and

H. R. 4686. An act for the relief of J. A. Ware.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE CHARLES RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. LOVERING. Mr. Speaker, I call up from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 2882) to authorize the Cambridge Bridge Commission to construct a drawless bridge across the Charles River, in the State of Massachusetts.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Cambridge Bridge Commission be, and hereby is, authorized to construct a drawless bridge across the Charles River, in the State of Massachusetts, between the cities of Boston and Cambridge, as provided for by chapter 467 of the acts of 1898, and chapter 180 of the acts of 1899, of the legislature of the State of Massachusetts; said bridge to be at least 26 feet above mean high water over the main ship channel, and the piers and other obstructions to the flow of the tide to be constructed in such form and in such places as the Secretary of War shall approve: *Provided,* That the State of Massachusetts, within a reasonable time after the completion of said bridge, by legislative enactment, shall provide for adequate compensation to the owner or owners of wharf property now used as such on said river above said bridge, for damages, if any, sustained by said property by reason of interference with access by water to said property now and hitherto enjoyed, because of the construction of said bridge without a draw.

Mr. LOVERING. Mr. Speaker, this bill is identical with a bill which has been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The SPEAKER. This is a Senate bill. The question is on the third reading.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. LOVERING, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. LOVERING, the bill H. R. 2542 was ordered to lie on the table.

NORTHROP & CHICK AND THOMAS N. STINSON.

Mr. COWHERD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 5532) for the relief of Northrup & Chick, and also of Thomas N. Stinson.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to examine and adjudicate the claims of Northrup & Chick, and also of Thomas N. Stinson, late licensed Indian traders with the Pottawatomie Indians in Kansas, for supplies furnished said Indian band for their subsistence, and to determine whether anything is justly due said Northrup & Chick, and also Thomas N. Stinson, and if so, the amount thereof, and whether there is any fund belonging to said Indians which can be applied to the payment of such claims; and if so determined, then to report and certify the amount found due to said Northrup & Chick, and also to Thomas N. Stinson, without interest, to be paid from the funds of said Indians to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be so paid by him; and the receipt by said Northrup & Chick, and also by Thomas N. Stinson, or their representatives, of any amount found due them shall operate as a waiver and relinquishment of any claim for interest.

With the following amendment, recommended by the committee:

After the word "interest," in line 5, page 2, add the following:

"It is further provided that the reward by the Secretary of the Interior to Northrup and Chick shall not exceed the sum of \$3,520.98, and that to Thomas N. Stinson shall not exceed \$2,694.06."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The amendment recommended by the committee was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. COWHERD, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

REINDEER IN THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA.

Mr. HEATWOLE. Mr. Speaker, I am directed by the Committee on Printing to offer the following privileged report and ask for the present consideration of Senate concurrent resolution No. 23.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota, chairman of the Committee on Printing, offers for immediate consideration the following concurrent resolution, which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the Senate, etc., That there be printed 2,000 copies additional to the usual number of the report of Dr. Sheldon Jackson upon "The introduction of domestic reindeer into the district of Alaska for 1899," of which 500 copies shall be for the use of the Senate and 1,500 copies for the use of the House of Representatives.

The resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. HEATWOLE, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the resolution was agreed to was laid on the table.

STATUE OF OLIVER P. MORTON.

Mr. STEELE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to renew my request made last evening that on Saturday after 1 o'clock, the 14th day of April, be devoted to resolutions accepting the statue of the Hon. Oliver P. Morton.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent that Saturday, April 14, commencing at 1 o'clock, be set apart for addresses on the receipt of the statue from the State of Indiana of the Hon. Oliver P. Morton. Is there objection?

Mr. FITZGERALD of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I wish to say that I objected to the resolution yesterday, not to show any discourtesy to the gentleman from Indiana or to the great man whose memory is sought to be praised by the resolution presented by the gentleman from Indiana. But there is a statue now in Statuary Hall of Father Marquette to which, through the narrowness of the members of a Committee on Library in the Fifty-fourth Congress, proper respect has never been shown. Yesterday was the first occasion that I was present in the House of Repre-

sentatives when unanimous consent was asked on a question of this kind, and I thought I would take advantage of the opportunity to call the attention of the House and the people of the country to the narrow feeling of bigotry which existed at that time in regard to that statue.

The resolutions unanimously adopted by the Senate calling the attention of Congress to the virtues of this great explorer were presented to the House, referred under the rules to the Committee on Library, and slumbered there. I endeavored at various times to call them up, but owing to the rigid rules of this House, which prevented consideration without a report from this committee, no action was ever taken upon the matter.

Father Marquette is the recognized discoverer of the great Mississippi, and his memory has been denied proper recognition by this House, because of the narrow spirit of bigotry and prejudice against the Catholic Church prevailing among some of its members. I intend at some later date to ask that a special time be set apart in which the members of this House may have the chance to pay proper respect to the great work accomplished by this explorer.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the order is made.

RETURN OF A BILL.

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House Senate resolution requesting the House of Representatives to return to the Senate the bill (S. 477) granting a pension to Levi C. Faught. Without objection this order will be made and the committee discharged.

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. COWHERD, for two weeks, on account of important business.

To Mr. TERRY, for this day, on account of sickness.

To Mr. SCUDDER, for one week, on account of sickness.

To Mr. GRIFFITH, for one week, on account of important business.

To Mr. BROWN, for five days, on account of important business.

To Mr. ALLEN of Maine, indefinitely, on account of death in his family.

To Mr. LATIMER, for one week, on account of important business.

EULOGIES ON THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE SYDNEY P. EPES.

Mr. HAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House now proceed to the execution of the special order fixed for to-day.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia calls up the special order for to-day, and the Chair will recognize the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. HAY offered the following resolutions; which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended that opportunity may be given for tributes to the memory of Hon. SYDNEY P. EPES, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Virginia.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, and in recognition of his eminent abilities as a distinguished public servant, the House, at the conclusion of these memorial proceedings, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Mr. HAY. SYDNEY P. EPES had for years past occupied a prominent place in the public eye. He served a term in the legislature of Virginia, was elected to the responsible position of register of the land office of the State, and was twice elected to this House by the people of the Fourth Congressional district of Virginia. Though young in years, his counsel was sought for and taken by the wisest men in Virginia, and his influence was just beginning to be felt in the national councils of his country when he was stricken down. He had in an unusual degree that distinguishing characteristic of Virginians, intense love for his State and admiration for the magnificent record which Virginia has made among her sister Commonwealths. In his brief but brilliant career he always worked to advance the interests of his State and people, and his people returned generously and without stint the love he bore them. No man had so many friends; no man deserved them more.

He combined with a gentle and lovable disposition a stern sense of duty and a loyalty of friendship rarely equaled. He had in him all the elements which go to make up a man. His worth, his character, his integrity were recognized by all; and when he died, it was felt that his loss was irreparable. His people will send another to take his place here, the places which knew him will know him no more, his familiar form will never be among us again, we will never feel the cordial grasp of his hand nor see his genial smile nor hear his pleasant voice, but his memory will live forever in the hearts of those who loved him.

These ceremonies to-day serve but too well to remind us, if to forget were possible, that our friend and colleague is gone from us, and forever. We remember, too, the happy hours spent with him, his quiet flow of humor, his ever-ready friendship, his unflinching sympathy, his generous help in time of trouble, and we realize but too well that—

A sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering happier things.

Words can not express my feelings and my sense of loss. He was my friend, a friend that sticketh closer than a brother. We leaned mutually upon each other; and from the hour when we first knew each other to the hour of his death we loved each other. His death is to me a grief unspeakable, and words are all too poor to express what I feel. Loyalty was the keynote of his character. He was the most loyal friend, the truest gentleman, the manliest man it has ever been my lot to meet. As I walk about this House, as I wander through these corridors, as I tread the stones which have so often reechoed to his footsteps, I say to myself over and over again:

But oh for the touch of a vanish'd hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still!

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I will only ask the indulgence of the House for a few moments, not but what considerable time could be profitably spent in speaking favorably of our deceased colleague, but my acquaintance with him was brief, and I will yield the time to those who knew him better and longer than I did, yet who can not entertain a higher regard for his memory than I do. I first met the late Mr. SYDNEY P. EPES as a member of the Fifty-fifth Congress, and thereafter until the day he was forced by illness to leave this Hall for the chamber of death we were thrown much together.

Many little things occurred in common between us contributing to a close acquaintance, and our friendship was strengthened by the high regard I formed of him as a man. Knowing full well that the stern duties of the civil war compelled me to traverse as a hostile soldier his place of birth and home, it seemed to lead him to be extremely kind and attentive to me, going out of his way to do several acts of kindness for people of my district, which he never permitted me to repay.

To me he appeared to be of a cheerful and happy disposition, and no matter when or where I met him he greeted me so warmly that it was a pleasure to meet him.

I regarded him as a gentleman of great promise and bright future. While politically opposed to each other, I respected him for the fearless and straightforward manner he carried out and maintained the principles of his party, and I should feel as though at this time I was not discharging my duty if I did not publicly testify to his ability, integrity, and many virtues. To me he appeared to be the soul of honor, and notwithstanding he was a strong political disciplinarian, it was impossible to know him and not honor and respect him.

I felt honored to be selected as one of his friends to accompany his remains to his last resting place. To me it was a solemn and thoughtful occasion. Young, brainy, and energetic, apparently with a long and useful life before him, sitting here in the discharge of his public duties, and the day stricken with death—called upon without warning to leave this world and part with all that was dear to him—makes the thought of his early and untimely death solemn indeed. To me the sad journey was thoughtful because his funeral train went the entire distance over a country that I traveled as a soldier from 1861 to 1865, during the great struggle for the supremacy of power; every mile of the territory easily recognized, bringing so vividly to my mind the painful memories of that terrible struggle between the bravest and most intellectual people of the world.

Around his open grave I joined with many of the brave men who opposed the progress of the Union armies in paying respect to the worth, character, and ability of their political leader they had so long honored and followed.

The great throng present, so respectable in appearance and numbers, with heavy hearts and weeping eyes, was a beautiful tribute of respect, and testified in the strongest possible manner to the high regard our dead colleague was held by those who had surrounded him from birth to death.

No more beautiful tribute of respect and affection could be paid anyone than was paid the memory of deceased by the brave and generous people of his home.

In the church, resting on the ground I had camped upon as a soldier of Warren's corps, we listened to prayers for his soul and relief and comfort for his sorrowing and afflicted family and mournful friends.

In the cemetery over which a part of the two great armies of Grant and Lee passed in 1865, and over which many a deathly hostile bullet was fired, we laid to rest all that was mortal of our respected friend, realizing that his life's work was done, his record made. His work was approved of by his constituents he had so ably represented.

No one will be found to criticize his record, which we all trust has been approved of by that invisible hand that guided our much-loved and highly respected friend through life.

Mr. RHEA of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, my affection and respect for the person and character of SYDNEY EPES will not permit me to indulge in mere words of praise. I knew him and I loved him. It was my fortune to know him in his youth—before he reached manhood's estate. He was a self-reliant, self-respecting, manly boy.

He early realized the responsibilities of life, and he met them bravely.

Tried in many and important public and private stations, he was faithful in all. Courteous and gentle in manner and conversation, he was determined and persistent in purpose and action. Tolerant and conservative, he had fixed principles to guide himself and positive convictions touching all public questions. He made no pretensions to oratory or speech-making. He was a worker, systematic and methodical. Possessed of rare judgment and great good sense, he was a safe counselor. He made friends because people had faith in him. He convinced others because he himself was convinced.

Men followed his lead because his leadership was ever marked by courage and honesty of purpose. He had the respect of those who knew him because he deserved it.

He was a devoted son, who honored his father and his mother.

He was an affectionate brother, about whom the love of his family was centered.

He was a loving, tender husband and father, leaving to wife and children a heritage more precious than the wealth of this world, because he was in "honor impregnable, in simplicity sublime."

He was a loyal, faithful friend.

He was an intense Virginian, bound in heart and memory to the history and tradition, the honor and good repute, of the "Old Commonwealth," and he honored Virginia, as Virginia had honored him. For great as is the history of Virginia and her sons, past and present, there never trod on Virginia soil a knightlier gentleman than SYDNEY EPES, and there sleeps not beneath Virginia sod a more loyal, a gentler, braver son than her late Representative.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. Speaker, we are assembled here to-day in discharge of a mournful duty. We are here to pay tribute to the memory, to commemorate the virtues, and to mourn the loss of one of the most loved and promising young members of this House.

Less than one month ago SYDNEY P. EPES, in the prime of his young manhood, already crowned with honors, and with greater awaiting him in the future, was suddenly, without warning, stricken down.

In his sudden death not only have his own people and his own State sustained a great loss, but also the whole country. To me his loss is a deep personal bereavement. He was one of my best, warmest, and most intimate friends. There was no one save my near relations whom I loved and admired more than I did SYDNEY EPES. He was the very highest type of that character so well known as the "Virginia gentleman." He was descended from distinguished lineage, and thus was endowed with a proper ancestral pride which has contributed so much to give refinement and dignity and confidence to so many of Virginia's most illustrious sons. He was the soul of chivalry. No gentlemen of the old school could surpass him in this respect.

He possessed as loving, as tender, as gentle, as generous a heart as ever pulsed in human breast. He had a fascination of address, a witchery of manner, a pleasing smile, a warm grasp of the hand that captivated and held fast all with whom he was brought in contact. He had a courtesy of demeanor which was rare and could not fail to bespeak favor alike from friend or foe. He scorned to be a trimmer upon any question or upon any matter.

No one ever surpassed him in loyalty and in devotion to his friends. He made the battles of his friends his battles. Their failures he shared without complaint and without regret.

In his whole career, with all of its vicissitudes, with all of its temptations, with all of its fierce political fights, no one can be found to reproach him for ingratitude or who can say that he ever failed courageously to discharge any obligation. He never in his whole life failed a friend. This speaks volumes.

This is one reason why wherever he went he gathered around himself many warm, loving, and devoted friends.

Last year I had the pleasure of speaking on a county court day in his native county, and I was forcibly impressed by the confidence, love, devotion, and friendship exhibited toward him by all of his people. Every citizen on the court green seemed to have a personal pride in him, a personal affection for him. One could not fail to see that he was deeply, lastingly in the hearts of these people.

The next time that I visited his native county was when I went there to accompany his remains for interment. Again I saw manifestations of affection and of love which were touching and which proved stronger than before how he had entwined himself around the hearts of his people. A vast concourse of people were there to pay tribute to his memory and to evince their sorrow at his death. The distress was such as if each person had lost his best and most devoted friend. Everything was hushed, silent, and sad, as if a great public calamity had happened.

Mr. Speaker, the highest tribute to a man's character is the love, affection, and reverence of his neighbors. These evidence a man's true worth. No person ever possessed to a greater degree the high regard and deep love of his neighbors and friends than did SYDNEY EPES.

In his private life he was pure, honest, manly, and worthy of the highest commendation. His public career was one of much achievement and gave promise of great possibilities and eminence. His whole life was one of growth, development, and progress.

Without money, without pecuniary aid from any source, he had to fight the battle of life aided only by his own dauntless courage and energy.

We first find him as a clerk in a drug store, courteous, polite, attentive, and doing well. Tiring of this narrow sphere, we next see him, as a mere boy, starting a newspaper, which he conducted with success and with profit.

Ere long the people of his county recognize his worth and his ability and send him to the general assembly of Virginia. He served there, surrounding himself with innumerable friends and attaining a reputation as a wise, sensible, and conservative legislator.

We next find him as the register of the land office of the State of Virginia, a position of much honor and responsibility. In the meantime he had become active in politics in the Fourth district of Virginia and one of the most potential factors therein. He had been promoted on account of his energy, intelligence, and success from precinct chairman to county chairman, and from county chairman to chairman of his Congressional district. Every campaign that he conducted was crowned with success. He combined in a rare and in an unusual degree courage, diplomacy, secrecy, and industry that few political antagonists could successfully encounter. Under his leadership and guidance the Fourth district, which theretofore had been a stronghold of the enemy, became a stronghold for Democracy.

The Democrats of the Fourth district, recognizing that there would be a terrific fight in the Presidential election of 1896, with practical unanimity nominated him as their standard bearer in this memorable campaign. He achieved a great victory, but he was deprived of the fruits of this justly won victory by the Republican majority of the House, who unjustly deprived him of his seat in Congress. His people responded to this outrage by immediately renominating him by acclamation and reelecting him by such a decisive majority that his opponent would not even dare to again contest.

In Congress he was most attentive to his duties. He was a most intelligent, capable, and efficient Representative. Everything that affected his constituency received his most earnest and careful attention. He was broad-minded, conservative, and rarely, if ever, made a mistake as to either the justice or the wisdom of a proposition. There was not a member of Congress who possessed in the House as many warm, devoted, and loyal friends as did SYDNEY EPES. Having surrounded himself with these, it would have been but a short while before he would have been one of the most successful and most potential members of this House.

His Virginia colleagues, recognizing his ability as a political organizer, his industry as a worker, and his wisdom as an adviser, elected him as a member of the Congressional campaign committee. The bestowal of this honor bespeaks the high esteem in which he was held by his colleagues. Mr. RICHARDSON, the chairman of this committee and the Democratic leader of this House, had selected him for the honorable and important position of first vice-president of the Congressional campaign committee. Few new members have in so short a while attained so many honors, inspired so much confidence, and possessed so many possibilities for the future.

With a devoted constituency behind him, he had the promise of a long and a distinguished career in Congress. He was known and loved all over the State of Virginia, and it was but a question of time as to when his State would have shown him greater honor.

Mr. Speaker, we can not understand, but we must bow with devout submission to the inscrutable decrees of Providence which closed so suddenly the career of this distinguished and brilliant statesman.

The blow, Mr. Speaker, falls heavily upon me. None shall miss him more than I. I knew him well. I loved him deeply. All through life I shall cherish the memory of his sweet friendship, of his loving, fascinating personality, of his splendid qualities of mind and of heart.

Mr. BALL. Mr. Speaker, SYDNEY EPES and I began our Congressional service together in the Fifty-fifth Congress. He was one of the first members of the House with whom I became acquainted. That acquaintance soon ripened into a warm and enduring friendship, broken only by the grim messenger, Death. In the full flower of his young manhood, his end came suddenly and unexpectedly to us all. Present and voting in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, under the surgeon's knife Friday, on the next day his family and friends looked upon his lifeless form. When death comes to ripe old age, our sorrows are in a measure tempered by the knowledge that threescore years and ten are the full measure of days reasonably to be expected by the most useful of mankind. When childhood answers the reaper's call, we are wont to draw some consolation from the reflection that trials, hardships, and disappointments have been evaded upon the threshold of life's journey. When, however, the end comes to one in the zenith of his usefulness, as it did to our departed friend before one-half man's allotted years had passed away, our hearts grow rebellious and we are tempted to question the wisdom, nay, even the justice, of such a dispensation. With such a test of our faith, we can only school our hearts to the knowledge that "He doeth all things well." Let us not "sorrow as those without hope," but find comfort in the thought—

The death change comes.
Death is another life. We bow our heads,
And going out, we think, and enter straight
Another golden chamber of the King's,
Larger than this we leave, and lovelier.

By resolution of this House, of which SYDNEY P. EPES was a universally respected member, the day has been set apart to honor his memory, by appropriate expressions from his colleagues. In the presence of the great loss which has come to family, friends, and country by his death, I deeply feel—

Words are the weakest things
That man as tribute brings,

and yet it is our simple duty to voice in a measure the esteem, respect, and affection of his brother-members for our late associate. Therefore, however inadequate they may be, we recognize—

That words have their grace,
Their golden time and place.

Mr. Speaker, I would be untrue to my friend's memory were I to in the slightest degree indulge in fulsome eulogy. The two qualities which were perhaps his most distinguishing characteristics were gentle manners and modest worth. "Tis true that beneath these traits, which so well became him, dwelt a heart which knew not fear. Of such as him was it written, "The bravest are the tenderest." When I say of him that he was a lovable man, I do so with full appreciation of all the term implies. One who knew him well felt gently drawn to him, and he wound his way in an unobtrusive but forceful manner into your affections. "Once his friend, always his friend" could be as truly said of him as of any living man. No one answered the demands of friendship more willingly than he. No one was more ready to be tried by the only true tests of friendship—service and sacrifice. In his quiet way he went through life, extending—

An arm of aid to the weak,
A friendly hand to the friendless,
Kind words so short to speak,
But whose echo is endless.

No wonder, therefore, when his body was borne to its last sepulchre, that distinguished citizens of the grand old Commonwealth of Virginia came from a distance to evidence their appreciation of the honored dead. No wonder that in his home town, Blackstone, the entire population, men, women, and children, became a congregation, filling the largest church and standing without while services were being conducted. That congregation transformed itself into a long and sorrowful procession as all that was mortal of our friend was slowly borne to the gentle eminence where the silent city of the dead looks down upon the town of Blackstone. Coming from every walk in life, all seemed to share a common grief. Tears came not alone to the eyes of childhood and gentle womanhood, but strong men shook with ill-concealed emotion and wiped away the messengers of grief from eyes that seldom wept.

The five orphaned children who survive him are too young now to draw consolation from the universal love and respect which their father inspired. It must, however, be a source of comfort to his devoted and grief-stricken wife, his aged mother and father, and to a large circle of relatives to know that he had accomplished so much before quite 35 years of age; that while yet in his young manhood he had attained high position among his fellows, and gained the love and confidence of so many not related by ties of blood. His good name will yet come as a blessed heritage to his children, when their young minds shall have unfolded to the knowledge that no other legacy could be so precious. To his beloved family, in the modest but comfortable home which his thoughtfulness had provided just before his untimely death, to

his numerous sorrowing relatives, to his large circle of friends, and to his colleagues in Congress may the thought come as a benediction:

Let us not doubt that God has a father's pity toward us, and that in the removal of that which is dearest to us He is still loving and kind. Death separates, but it also unites. It reunites whom it separates.

Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, in paying this last tribute to my dead friend I shall say nothing that I would not gladly say were he still in his place in the House. SYDNEY EPES, with possibly one exception, was the youngest man elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress. Modest, unassuming, and taciturn, he yet won a distinction at 31 many men spend the better part of life in striving for. Those who knew him well were at no loss to account for his success. I never knew a finer sense of honor, greater devotion to principle, truer loyalty to friends; in fact, if Mr. EPES had an unfortunate fault, it was that he could never see a shortcoming in one he loved nor tolerate a compromise with questions of principle. With a modesty that would grace a girl, linked with a genial frankness, the product of manly truthfulness and gentle courtesy, he was loved by many and admired by all his colleagues.

I never heard an evil word spoken of him. I never heard him speak evil of another. He found something to admire or speak pleasantly of in everyone. I would not have you think, however, he was lacking in convictions; seldom have I known a man of firmer purpose. Life to him was sunshine, not shadow; he saw good in everyone; his belief in mankind, his conviction that the nobler impulses controlled man's action, were so contagious it stimulated like a tonic. It was this determination to see only the best in man that won for him so many friends. He was a typical Southerner in manner, habits, and thought. An unyielding Democrat, he was yet tolerant of different political creeds; indeed, his admiration for some of those opposed to him politically amounted to affection. There was, however, always a qualifying element in his political toleration, for if an institution or custom peculiarly Southern was sharply criticised it was met with the sternest opposition.

Mr. EPES loved the very weaknesses of the South; her sons were to him all princes, and an unmanly action by a Southerner distressed him greatly, although the person offending was but a chance acquaintance. He dwelt with delight and unflagging interest on the great achievements of its sons. He related with the keen zest of a warm friend the triumph, military or civic, of some son of the South he never knew or that flourished before he was born. But if he loved the South as a whole with generous admiration, his affection for Virginia was intense beyond measure. It has been said the sons of countries of great geographical limits are seldom intensely patriotic; but, sir, if there be any truth in the statement, Mr. EPES was certainly an exception. Rarely have I known a man so ardently attached to his country. He could see absolutely no defect in Virginia or its people; his very pronunciation of its name was alluring; he looked with the partial eye of a lover on every defect; in his indulgent eye the cottage became a mansion and untilled fields a smiling garden. Sir, as I stood by the open grave of my friend I thought how well he would sleep. Never went a more loyal son to the bosom of our common mother.

When we reached his home long troops of loving friends stood uncovered as their friend and ours was carried by, on through a little village across a sunlit plain into the waving plumes of pine. We buried him on a gentle hill wrapped in Virginia oak and pine, that from his shady resting place his brave spirit might stand forever sentinel over those he loved.

Mr. Speaker, death is always appalling, and if the unsolved mystery of death can take an added gloom, it is when the young and strong are blighted in their youth and withered in their strength. Man strives with feverish energy to dispel the shadows of the grave—genius, learning, and thought are impotent before it.

Mr. EPES held the one lamp that throws a column of light across the dark stream. Reason as we will, strive as we may, doubt as we please, Christianity only robs death of its ghastly horrors. To the Christian we are not "imprisoned in the viewless winds and blown with restless violence round about the pendant world," but we have gone to that great court where conscience sits as judge and our life here writes the verdict there. He was not in its strictest sense an orthodox Christian, but in the truer, broader sense he was deeply religious—his faith was deep-seated and profound. He made no boast of his religious belief; in fact, seldom mentioned it; but his close friends knew how earnestly he believed and sought to follow the great Master.

Sir, the onerous side of Congressional life is known to but few besides the members—the innumerable little things a Congressman is called upon to do for some constituent. Generally but one man is interested, and quite often much time and labor must be expended to serve your constituent. I have always thought the best test of a Representative's efficiency was the way he attended to these matters for individuals, and it was in such duties that Mr. EPES excelled. He never tired in going from one Department to

another for some person from his district. Often when the day was done I have met him worn out from the hours spent in trying to accomplish something for a friend before some Department. The most commendable feature of this was that he served the humblest as gladly as he did the most influential, and knew the probabilities were his efforts, however earnest or successful, would never be heard of nor do him any good as a Representative.

Representing a district almost contiguous to the capital, he was called upon much more frequently than most Representatives for some service in behalf of an individual constituent. These innumerable calls were cheerfully responded to, and failures before hostile bureau chiefs did not seem to dampen his ardor. He made no effort at display, and was content to allow others to gather what credit was to be had from forensic tilts. While the great body of the House was engaged in some wordy battle, he could generally be found quietly urging the claims of some friend before a Department or writing to his people of matters of interest to them. Brilliant or showy he did not care to be; his one aim was to serve his people loyally, and he did so.

One other view of the man, Mr. Speaker, I can not refrain from mentioning. His devotion to his family was beautiful. Thank God, in this land of ours there are many, many happy homes, and contentment and happiness of homes is not matter for comment; but Mr. EPES's devotion to his family was something beyond the ordinary. Endowed by nature with an exceedingly musical voice and a temperament capable of intense emotion, I have heard him linger over the two most sacred words of our language—"wife," "mother"—in a way that was absolutely seductive. It was only to his intimates he spoke of his dear ones; but when he did, it was with an honest pride and deep affection. In a word, sir, he was the finest product of modern civilization, a Christian gentleman, an honest man, a faithful Representative. His monument is in the hearts of his people, and his epitaph is on their lips.

Mr. LAMB. Mr. Speaker, had I been asked, any day previous to the 28th of last February, who of the Virginia Representatives in Congress would likely survive his colleagues and live to a green old age, I would have named SYDNEY P. EPES, of the Fourth Virginia district.

On Wednesday, the 28th day of February, when the vote on an important measure was being taken in this House, I saw him lying on one of the lounges in the cloakroom, and, making a pleasant remark to him, I passed on, supposing that he was only resting until the vote was announced. That evening I was informed that he was ill. The next day I visited him at the hospital and conversed with him a short time. The day after he suffered a delicate operation, and the next he had passed from earth to the world unknown.

Can we wonder that men shrink from an enemy that strikes indiscriminately and often selects the youngest and most vigorous? The numerous deaths of our colleagues in the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Congresses, not a few of them sudden, must impress us with solemnity and awe as we contemplate the sad havoc made by our last enemy.

A few of us have seen death in its most ghastly forms; have stood side by side where it held high carnival; have seen brave men in the vigor of youth and strength mowed down like grass by the reaper's scythe; have seen men's bodies, like sheaves of mown grain, lying thick on fields where contending hosts rushed to the conflict. But this seemed the result of cause and effect, and what we only looked for and expected. Under these circumstances many deaths in my immediate command impressed me not so much as the sudden and unnatural and melancholy taking off of our young and active and promising colleague. Had this blow fallen to one of the older members of our delegation, we would have said: "This is but nature's law. The machinery that sustains the mystery we call life has failed to perform its appointed task, and the no less mystery of death is the natural consequence."

In either case we stand weak, powerless, and appalled before the last enemy, our very souls echoing the thoughts that thrilled the heart of the poet who described the last hours of the brave Greek:

Come to the bridal chamber, Death!
Come to the mother's, when she feels
For the first time her first-born's breath!
Come when the blessed reals
That close the pestilence are broke,
And crowded cities wail its stroke!
Come in consumption's ghastly form,
The earthquake shock, the ocean storm!
Come when the heart beats high and warm,
With banquet song, and dance, and wine!
And thou art terrible!—the tear,
The groan, the knell, the pall, the bier,
And all we know or dream or fear
Of agony are thine.

Death does not always wait until its victim is enfeebled by years, until the locks are whitened, the eyes dim, and the step feeble. Without warning, often as sudden as the lightning flash, it strikes robust youth and vigorous manhood.

So the message came to our friend whose untimely death we

this day commemorate. Apparently years of great usefulness lay before him; years in which to lay up knowledge and render efficient service to those who honored and trusted him; years in which to study the science of government and apply its principles; years in which to study human nature and work out plans for the betterment of his fellows; yea more, even for him personally, years in which to rear the young and tender plants that gathered around his hearthstone, years of love and tender care for the one who brought life to his life and peace to his home.

In the midst of all of this promise—hope and ambition cheered by warm friendship and stimulated by the high resolve to accomplish life's task; a brave and confiding constituency, ready to hold up his hands and continue the trust imposed, so that years might add to his judgment and experience increase his usefulness—he is stricken down. Death claims another shining mark. While others from closer association may have known our colleague better, not one took a deeper interest in his welfare or watched his course more intently. His district touched my own. His friends were mine. In two or three of his counties I have a large acquaintance. In all of them the strong tie between old comrades binds me with hooks of steel to those who contributed no little to his success. It is with pleasure that I recall the fact that on more than one occasion, at the request of those people, I left my own appointments to be filled by others and spoke for him.

In one of the last conversations held with him on this floor he thanked me cordially for some little service I had been able to render him.

His uniform courtesy to his fellow-members was as apparent to all as was his great modesty. This latter characteristic was striking, and contributed largely to making and holding the many friends he had in this House. In return his loyalty to these was beautiful. His large political experience, for one of his years, had given him a knowledge of character, and he perceived quickly the motives that influenced and controlled those by whom he was surrounded.

He was for years chairman of the Democratic county committee of his county and member of the State committee, and was also chairman of the district committee. He served as a member of the Virginia legislature in 1891, and was register of the land office at the time of his nomination for Congress in 1896. These various positions, filled with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his party and State, inspired confidence, and helped to equip him for the duties of a Representative in the Federal Congress.

Possessing these qualifications, he had just attained the opportunity to render valuable service to the people of his district. Without the showy qualities of the orator, he possessed what we all know is more valuable in a Representative—sound judgment and patient attention to the details of the work. Had his life been prolonged he would have given the people of his district, who loved and trusted him, an efficient and valuable service. They fully appreciated the brave and heroic part he had taken in the redemption of that district and counted him truly a civic hero, a worthy descendant of the brave men who gave their lives and surrendered their fortunes at the call of their native State.

Born of an honored family in the good old county of Nottoway, situated in that section of Virginia that was for many months the storm center of relentless and desolating warfare, his childhood was spent amidst the smouldering ruins of ancestral homes, and there he listened to stories of wrong and outrage, while he saw a crushed and ruined people start life anew amidst discouragements and difficulties that would have appalled those who had not been tried in the very forefront of battle, and who did not believe that human endurance should be equal to any misfortune and adversity.

It is no wonder then that he grew up brave, resolute, and self-reliant; and that a temporary sojourn with friends and relatives in Kentucky during the formative period of life strengthened and developed these traits, so that upon his return in the vigor of young manhood, he was enabled as editor, and speaker, and organizer, to render valuable assistance to those men of South-side Virginia who were determined that intelligence and virtue should rule in the land that their own sires had redeemed, and where they had themselves made a most heroic struggle in defense of constitutional liberty.

It was my sad duty to attend his funeral services. The large assembly of citizens from Blackstone and all the surrounding country evidenced the esteem in which he was held, and their sorrowful faces bore silent and eloquent testimony of the emotions that stirred their hearts. Every walk and station in life was represented. Ministers of all denominations participated in the services. A large church edifice could not hold the people. One of the most affecting scenes I ever witnessed was this mourning assembly of people, from the gray-haired veterans to the children of all ages, passing by the remains of their dead friend, and beholding for the last time his lifeless features.

The procession to the cemetery was the longest ever seen in that county. The evidence of respect and appreciation were shown by public resolutions through the Fourth and Third districts of the

State, and the editorials in country and city papers voiced the sentiment of a sympathetic and grief-stricken people.

On an occasion like this our thoughts turn to those who are the greatest sufferers, and our hearts beat with sympathy for the widow and the fatherless, for the aged parents, now passed three score and ten, and for all bound to him by the ties of consanguinity. Near the beautiful home he had erected on the borders of the town where he was so well known all that is mortal of our colleague sleeps beneath the soil of the State he loved so well and served so faithfully. We are again reminded "that it is not all of life to live, nor all of death to die." We know that there is another life beyond, and that we shall meet those who have gone before us.

When the mists have risen above us,
As the Father knows His own;
Face to face with those who love us,
We shall know as we are known.

Mr. OTEY. Mr. Speaker, it has been truly said that the crown and glory of life is character. It is the noblest possession of man, constituting a rank in itself and an estate in the general good will, dignifying every station and exalting every position in society, wielding greater power than wealth, and achieving honor without the petty bickering and jealousies attending fame.

SYDNEY P. EPES possessed character which carried with it irresistible power. Strong to do good, no less strong to resist evil. Integrity of word and deed was its backbone, and truth and sincerity formed the essence of his manly nature that gave a loyalty to "virtue which served her without livery."

He cultivated the habit of happy thought, and his genial spirit and charming temper were as "timid violets with their richest fragrance unaware," yet filling the surroundings with wonderful sweetness. His graceful demeanor toward all was a constant source of pleasure, and his gentleness was like the silent influence of light, giving color to the environments. His bearing toward superiors or inferiors, high or low, the humble or the lofty, was marked in his respect alike for all.

Good manners gilded his every action, and in speaking a kind word and doing a kind thing he always enhanced their value.

He was a gentleman in its largest sense, a dignity, in itself, commanding the homage and respect of every generous mind.

He adorned every station in life to which he was called, depending not on fashion, but on moral worth; not on personal possessions, but on personal qualities.

His law was rectitude of purpose; his standard, probity of word and deed; his motto, virtue.

He was a poor man in this world's goods, but rich in all the elements that go to fashion the most elevated models of human kind. The words "nature's nobleman" were stamped on the mold which formed him.

Frank and open, he despised deceit, and he held honor and virtue as beloved twin sisters, not to be hurt if assailed, not to be enthralled if surprised.

He was a friend; yes, a true friend; whose counsel was not based on flattery; neither was it crooked by selfish ends.

His friendship, perfectly sincere, unselfish, and pure, was a treasure to those possessing it. It was in no sense an obligation to be met; it had no day of maturity, no days of grace; it bore no interest. No demand for payment, no value received, was written across its face. It was payable never. It was the possessor's to use when and where deemed proper. It was too lofty to serve an ignoble purpose, and, like the forest oak, it grew more and more deeply rooted as time wore on.

His benevolence and charity were the children of his generosity, and his candle threw its penetrating beams into the dark recesses of the countless homes of the poor, whose tears mingle with ours at his untimely end. The "prayer of want and the plaint of woe" always touched his generous heart. We are all better for having known SYDNEY P. EPES, and the world is better for his having lived in it.

Truth was to him as a pearl, that showed best in the light of open day and needed no artifice to disclose its purity. He had no patience with the semblance of delusion that tampered with it. He had lofty ambition and achieved distinguished honor, but was ever free from the canker, envy, in his efforts to excel.

In his death he exemplified the life described by the Psalmist as one—

That walketh uprightly, and worketh righteously, and speaketh the truth in his heart.

It is my sad privilege to plant a flower on his grave, watered with the tears of memory, and thus to pay my last tribute to him whose death was the crown of a useful life.

Mr. CLAYTON of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, again, and for the tenth time, I believe, since the election of the Fifty-sixth Congress, the proceedings of this House record the death of one of its members. Neither old age nor youth have been exempted from answering the summons so dreadful to living men.

Those of us who have been intimately associated with SYDNEY

P. EPES for the last three years can hardly yet realize that he has gone from among us forever. A few weeks ago he was with us and of us, apparently in the full enjoyment of health. With fondness do we remember his genial manners, pleasant words, and manly deportment. With sorrow do we recollect his short and intense suffering, and then the sheeted form and coffin dead.

Yes, this useful member, upright man, and my dear friend has taken his last part in legislation and has gone hence in obedience to immutable law. The lofty soul has fled its tenement, and the youthful and once vigorous form now sleeps the dreamless sleep, in the bosom of his beloved Virginia. We can do no more than lament his death, and we can do no less than pay just tribute to his memory.

Mr. EPES was a man of decided convictions and strong sentiments, sincere in all his acts and utterances. He never willingly gave cause for offense, and he taught and exemplified the gospel of cheerfulness. He knew that the tragedies of life were manifold and unavoidable, and that complaints and tears are not as blessed to his fellow-man as the sunlight of smiles.

He was born at Sunnyside, Va., in 1865, and he crowded into his short career the honors of having been a member of the house of delegates of that State, register of lands, and twice a member of the Congress.

Standing with uncovered heads by the newly made grave and by his inanimate body, we asked why Death selected so shining a mark. We do not know. Just as he had reached mature manhood, why was he stricken down, while others who have seen "the three score and ten" were spared? We do not know. Why, just as he had become, by service and experience, fortified by youth and vigor of mind and body, most useful to the good people who elected him to Congress, was he called hence? We do not know. Why was he taken so soon from the dear young wife and the sweet little children? And again we do not know.

It is vain to speculate upon the mysteries of death.

Behold, thou hast made my days as it were a span long, and mine age is even as nothing in respect of thee; and verily every man living is altogether vanity.

For man walketh in a vain shadow, and disquieteth himself in vain; he heapeth up riches, and can not tell who shall gather them.

And now, Lord, what is my hope? Truly my hope is even in thee.

Our hope is voiced by the man of afflictions and patience.

I know that my redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth. And though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God: whom I shall see for myself, and mine eyes shall behold, and not another.

This is the philosophy of the Christian religion. This is the truth that was taught by the blessed Master. This is the hope that sustains and comforts us in our severest afflictions.

In "God's acre," beneath the spreading limbs of sturdy oaks, we laid to rest all that was mortal of our dead friend, and loving hands hid the newly made grave beneath a wilderness of flowers. His family and friends mourn his death, his State and country lament the loss of his services, and we, his associates, have come to read from the volume of his life, and in honest friendship to write the last page; for there can be nothing more added to the career of SYDNEY P. EPES.

Let bruised hearts be bound up and the widow and the orphans comforted, for some sweet day will come when those who now grieve most will rejoice with him in the glory everlasting.

[Mr. JONES of Virginia addressed the House. See Appendix.]

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, death has made frequent visits to this Chamber within a very brief period. More than once upon this side and upon that a desk draped in mourning and covered with flowers has caused us to ask who is dead and suppress for the moment at least political differences in the presence of the Grim Reaper. Now one from Pennsylvania; again one from Kentucky; now from Massachusetts, and again from Virginia.

To-day the aged are summoned; to-morrow the young and strong are stricken down.

It seems but yesterday that SYDNEY P. EPES was strolling about the lobby full of life, the genial, warm-hearted Virginian. To-day he sleeps in his grave near Blackstone, among the people he loved and who loved and honored him.

I first met him in the Fifty-fifth Congress, to which he was elected by 2,500 majority, and saw him unseated for partisan reasons. He accepted the decision, went back to his district, and when the people again had a chance to right the wrong that was done, he was returned by an increased majority to the Fifty-sixth Congress.

He was the very soul of honor, and the future looked bright to and for him.

It seems but in the course of nature when man has attained his three-score and ten that he should be gathered to his fathers, but that the young and vigorous should seem unnatural. Mr. EPES was devoted to his work in Congress and was familiar with the great measures presented for consideration and always alive to every interest of his constituents. A Democrat and a partisan,

yet he always respected the opinions of those who honestly differed with him.

It was always pleasant to meet him, with his cultivated, courtly bearing. His cordial manner and gentle nature made him courted socially, and no one in Congress had more devoted friends than SYDNEY EPES.

I am glad to say a word in his memory to-day.

To the heartbroken and disconsolate widow and children I extend my warmest sympathies in their affliction.

He leaves a reputation of which they can justly feel proud. Those who knew him best appreciated him most.

He was brave, courageous, and noble in his nature. Such a reputation, merited as it was, is a valuable heritage to his children.

The purest treasure mortals times afford

Is spotless reputation; that away,

Men are but gilded loam, or painted clay.

Mr. HAY. Mr. Speaker, there are two or three gentlemen who desire to submit remarks, but who are not present. I ask unanimous consent that they be allowed to print remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GRIGGS). The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent that members may be permitted to print remarks in the RECORD. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (at 3 o'clock and 3 minutes p. m.). In accordance with the resolutions already adopted, and as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the House will now stand adjourned until Monday next, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, a letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of law and fact in the case of the sloop *Betsey*, Peleg Blankinship, master, against the United States, was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, Mr. KLEBERG, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 9285) to grant lands to the State of Alabama for the purpose of education of colored students at Montgomery, Ala., and for the use of the State Normal College at Troy, Ala., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 767); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. CALDERHEAD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 9202) granting a pension to Alvin Seagroves, late private in Company L, Second Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 761); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8888) granting a pension to Henry O'Connor, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 762); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. GASTON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8107) granting a pension to Nancy W. Hadley, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 763); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. COCHRANE of New York, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8997) granting a pension to Mary E. Vishon, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 764); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8799) granting an increase of pension to William Teek, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 765); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HEDGE, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7391) granting a pension to Maria B. Woolson, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 766); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills; which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 6649) granting an increase of pension to Orpha W. Reynolds—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 9890) granting a pension to Rebecca A. Heimstreet—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 9929) for the relief of F. H. Hunicke—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CHANLER: A bill (H. R. 9963) to amend the laws relative to American seamen, and to improve the personnel of the merchant marine—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DENNY: A bill (H. R. 9964) for the purchase of the oil portrait of Maj. Gen. William Smallwood—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. THAYER: A bill (H. R. 9965) appropriating \$200,000, to be expended in exterminating the gypsy moth in Massachusetts—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FITZGERALD of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 9966) to amend section 3145, Revised Statutes, as amended—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILLIAM E. WILLIAMS: A bill (H. R. 9967) for the appointment of a commission to investigate the overflow and sanitary effect caused by the Kampsville Dam on the Illinois River—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9968) making appropriation for dredging Hamburg Bay—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BELLAMY: A concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 35) for a survey and estimate for the improvement of Shelter River, Pender County, N. C.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. FITZGERALD of Massachusetts: A resolution (H. Res. 196) requesting Secretary of Navy to transmit to Congress copies of orders and proclamations issued by Commander Leary while acting governor of the island of Guam—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: A resolution (H. Res. 197) to print 10,000 additional copies of Senate Document No. 234, being a report on the legal status of the territory acquired by war with Spain—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. DENNY: A memorial of the legislature of the State of Maryland, favoring an appropriation of \$200,000 to indemnify the city of Frederick—to the Committee on War Claims.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BOREING: A bill (H. R. 9969) granting a pension to June Kuhn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BERRY: A bill (H. R. 9970) for the benefit of Brent Arnold, and so forth—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9971) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy of the United States of America to furnish and deliver to the Schley home fund committee of the Woman's Industrial and Patriotic League, of Washington, D. C., certain historical bronze—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 9972) to correct the naval record of Oliver Caesar—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: A bill (H. R. 9973) granting a pension to Daniel E. Manter—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: A bill (H. R. 9974) for the relief of the estate of William Pride, deceased, late of Monroe County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CROWLEY: A bill (H. R. 9975) to increase pension of Jesse Sims—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9976) to correct military record of Francis M. Price—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9977) for the relief of John W. Chancellor, late of Company H, Twenty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9978) granting a pension to Mary J. Hughes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9979) granting a pension to Joel W. Nye—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9980) granting a pension to Sarah C. Barker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 9981) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Zimmerman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EMERSON: A bill (H. R. 9982) granting an increase of pension to Newton Church—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOVERING: A bill (H. R. 9983) to correct and amend the military record of George R. Bowker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9984) granting a pension to Orange S. Pratt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ESCH: A bill (H. R. 9985) granting an increase of pension to Martin Sherwood, late of Company C, Thirty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DOVENER: A bill (H. R. 9986) granting a pension to Rosaline V. Campbell, widow of Alberto Campbell, late captain of Company A, Second West Virginia Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 9987) for the relief of estate of Mrs. E. J. Davis, late of Drew County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9988) for the relief of Mrs. Fannie E. Owens, of Drew County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 9989) for the benefit of Charles H. Webb—to the Committee on War Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Petition of C. E. Ryan and 38 others, of Delaware County, Iowa, favoring the passage of House bill No. 3717, amending the oleomargarine law—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BABCOCK: Petition of Woodstock Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Wisconsin, in support of House bill No. 7094, to establish a Branch Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Georgetown and Mineral Point, Wis., favoring the Grout bill relating to dairy products—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BINGHAM: Resolutions of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, Pa., with reference to the bill for the encouragement of the American merchant marine—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine: Petition of G. S. Burrell and others, of Garland, Me., urging the passage of the Grout bill taxing oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of citizens of Hermon Center, Me., against the Loud bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: Petition of certain Kansas newspapers, in favor of the passage of Senate bill No. 2283, relating to the revenue tax on alcohol in manufactures, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petitions of Sumner Post, of Kansas City, Kans., and McCook Post, of Iola, Kans., Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, in favor of the establishment of a Branch Soldiers' Home near Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the New York Zoological Society, in favor of House bill No. 6634, for the better protection of birds—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BULL: Petition of George H. Brown Post, No. 25, and Arnold Post, No. 4, of Providence, R. I., Grand Army of the Republic, urging the passage of House bill No. 7094, for the establishment of a Branch Soldiers' Home near Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURKETT: Petition of J. C. Yutzy and other citizens of Nebraska, in support of House bill No. 4742, to provide for the detail of active and retired officers of the Army and Navy to assist in military education in public schools—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the Omaha Bee, World-Herald, State Journal, and other Nebraska newspapers, urging the passage of House bill No. 5765, known as the Russell bill, relating to the revenue tax on alcohol in manufactures, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: Petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Winterport and Monroe, Me., favoring a new code of laws for Hawaii, against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, and prohibiting the importation and sale of opium, etc.—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, papers to accompany House bills for the relief of Daniel E. Manter—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CAPRON: Petition of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for the reclamation by purchase of the historic grounds adjoining old Fort Griswold—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: Petitions of certain posts, Grand Army of the Republic, at St. Charles, Troy, and Center, Department of Missouri, in favor of the establishment of a Branch Soldiers' Home near Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, protest of citizens of Rush Hill, Mo., against the Loud bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CONNELL: Petition of John P. Donahoe and other druggists, Scranton, Pa., for the repeal of the stamp tax on medicines, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CROWLEY: Papers in support of House bill for the relief of John W. Chancellor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Sarah C. Barker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Francis M. Price—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CURTIS: Petition of N. B. Page Post, No. 138, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, indorsing the bill to establish a Branch Home for disabled soldiers at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, protests of citizens of Osage, Topeka, and Easton, Kans., against the Loud bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. DALZELL: Paper to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Joseph Zimmerman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolutions of Colonel John M. Patterson Post, No. 151, of Pittsburg, Pa., Grand Army of the Republic, in support of House bill No. 7094, to establish a Branch Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DOLLIVER: Petition of Merton J. Hill and others, of Churdan, Iowa, for the repeal of the stamp tax on medicines, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: Resolutions of the Board of Trade of Georgetown, S. C., favoring the erection of a public building at Georgetown, S. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, resolution of the Board of Trade of Georgetown, S. C., favoring appropriation of money to reopen Wingate Bay, South Carolina—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. EMERSON: Petition of citizens of St. Regis Falls, Ticonderoga, Plattsburg, Reber, and Mooers, N. Y., favoring the passage of House bill No. 3717, amending the oleomargarine law—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petitions of the Christian and Presbyterian churches of Bellevue, Pa.; Swift Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Allegheny; Methodist Protestant Church of Pittsburg; Wylie Avenue African Methodist Episcopal Church, of Pittsburg; Second United Presbyterian Church of Verona, and citizens of Carnegie, Pa., favoring the enactment of a clause in the Hawaiian constitution forbidding the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and a prohibition of gambling and the opium trade—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, petition of the New York Zoological Society, urging the passage of the Lacey bill, for the protection of wild birds and game—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the Trades' League of Philadelphia, Pa., in favor of Senate amendments to House bill No. 8347 restoring the appropriations for the maintenance of the Hydrographic Office—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. HEMENWAY: Petition of citizens of Gibson County, Ind., against the Loud bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: Petition of Robert O. Tyler Post, No. 50, of Hartford, Conn., Grand Army of the Republic, urging the passage of House bill No. 7094, for the establishment of a Branch Soldiers' Home near Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOPKINS: Petitions of A. C. Winter, of Waterman; C. H. Woodward and others, of Kaneville, Hinckley, and McHenry, Ill., in favor of the Grout bill, taxing oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. JACK: Petition of Pomona Grange, No. 20, of Jefferson County, Pa., in favor of rural free mail delivery—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of citizens of Jefferson County, Pa., in favor of the Grout bill, taxing oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petitions of Grand Army of the Republic posts of New

Kensington, West Newton, and Kittanning, Pa., indorsing the bill to establish a Branch Home for disabled soldiers at or near Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KAHN: Petition of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific, requesting repeal of the stamp tax on insurance policies—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KERR: Petition of the Congregational Church and Christian Endeavor Society of Norwalk, Ohio, relating to polygamy, marriage, divorce, suffrage, and higher qualifications for new voters—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Congregational Church and Sunday School, of Norwalk, Ohio, to prohibit the transmission of pictures and descriptions of prize fights—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Congregational Church and Sunday School of Norwalk, Ohio, favoring the passage of a bill limiting divorce in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of E. H. Nichall and other druggists of North Amherst, Ohio, for the repeal of the stamp tax on medicines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LENTZ: Petitions of C. A. Stevenson and others, of Canal Winchester, Ohio, urging the passage of the Grout bill taxing oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petitions of posts of Dublin, Columbus, Reynoldsburg, Carroll, and Hilliard, Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, indorsing the bill to establish a Branch Home for disabled soldiers at or near Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LITTAUER: Petitions of citizens of Day, West Day, and Northville, N. Y., favoring the Grout bill relating to oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LONG: Resolutions of Sylvia (Kans.) Post, Grand Army of the Republic, favoring the establishment of a Branch Soldiers' Home for disabled soldiers near Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McDOWELL: Papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Daniel Metcalf—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, memorials of Grand Army of the Republic posts at Canal Dover, Glenmont, Creston, and Perryton, Department of Ohio, favoring the passage of a bill to establish a Branch Soldiers' Home near Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of retail druggists and others, of Millersburg, Ohio, for the repeal of the stamp tax on proprietary medicines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: Papers to accompany House bill No. 8840, to increase the pension of George B. Hess—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEWART of New Jersey: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Paterson, N. J., to forbid the sale of liquors in Government buildings—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. NEVILLE: Petition of C. L. McElhaney and others, of Dorsey, Nebr., asking that the Government continue the manufacture and distribution of blackleg vaccine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. OLMSTED: Petitions of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Westminster; Christian Endeavor Society of Dauphin; F. W. Heckard and citizens of Harrisburg, Pa., urging the passage of House bill No. 7433, providing for the establishment of a reservoir for the Pima Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. RAY of New York: Petition of C. H. Wickham for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of citizens of Chenango County, N. Y., against the Loud bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. RUSSELL: Resolutions of the Connecticut State Association, National Association of Letter Carriers, favoring the passage of House bill No. 2814, increasing the pay of letter carriers and opposing change in present civil-service law creating a five-year tenure—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SHATTUC: Petition of George H. Thomas Post, No. 13, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Ohio, indorsing the bill to establish a Branch Home for disabled soldiers at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Petition of citizens of Ava, N. Y., in favor of the Grout bill taxing oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of citizens of Utica, N. Y., favoring House bill No. 5457, to abolish the Army canteen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky: Papers to accompany House bill relating to the claim of Charles H. Webb—to the Committee on War Claims.